

MR. C. SMITH, CHIEF OFFICER OF HSINYU, SAVED BY LIUSHING

Corroborates Ship Ramméd
By Haiyung During Fog
On Saturday Night

IT SANK RAPIDLY

He Drifted on Boat Cover,
In Icy Water, For
Twenty Hours

Mr. Colin Smith, Chief Officer of the China Merchants s.s. Hsinyu, sunk in collision with the Chinese cruiser Haiyung, last Saturday, with a loss of over 900 lives, arrived at Shanghai yesterday morning, on the Customs revenue cruiser Liushing.

Mr. Smith makes the second foreign survivor. Mr. F. Moore, the third engineer, also having been saved.

Mr. Smith states that the Hsinyu was run into by the cruiser Haiyung at 8 p.m. on Saturday night, in a dense fog. The ship was proceeding at half speed. The place of the accident was a mile or two out of the longitude and latitude as given by the Coast Inspector's office. The Hsinyu was holed very badly under water, and sank very rapidly.

The crew got everything ready before the ship plunged under the waves. They managed to get all their lifeboats out, and distributed them as best as they could. When the water had reached the bulwarks the foreign crew jumped into the sea, which was dead calm at the time, but which was very cold. The crew were the last to leave.

Mr. Smith managed to pick up a wooden boat cover with a rope, and he clung to it until next day. He had been in the icy water for 20 hours before the fog lifted a bit. He saw a sailing boat some way off, and although he was exhausted he managed to hail the craft, which came to his rescue, and took him on board. The fishermen gave him warm clothing and food and everything that was needed for his comfort, and set sail with their tiny craft towards the Shelpoo Islands, near Ningpo.

The same fishing boat had previously picked up 4 or 5 Northern soldiers, who were apparently none the worse for their experience, and who were landed in Shanghai yesterday. The craft tried to land at one time, but the wind was too strong, so she stood in towards the land on the other side of the bay.

Treated Well by Chinese

Next day they sailed and arrived at the Shelpoo Islands where Mr. Smith says the Chinese Magistrate and Police did everything in their power for him, and sent him and the soldiers, after a day's rest, in a government launch to Ningpo.

On the way the Liushing signalled to them, and when the Liushing's boat saw a foreigner on the craft, they took all on board and returned to Shanghai. Mr. F. Moore, who was the third engineer, and who also survived, is on the Haiyung.

The fishermen who rescued Mr. Smith showed him the greatest kindness, and they gave him every help in their power. The Magistrate and the officials at Shelpoo gave him clothes and did everything to help him back to Shanghai.

The collision took place east of Hsienan Island.

Yesterday Captain Taylor, of the C. M. s.s. Poochi, stated that the cruiser Haiyung, and the Irene encircling the place of the accident trying to pick up survivors.

The C. M. s.s. Hsienan is due today, and she may bring in more survivors.

Mr. Moore in Engine-Room

When Hsinyu Was Ramméd

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Foochow, April 26.—Reuter's representative interviewed Mr. Moore, the Third Engineer of the China Merchants s.s. Hsinyu, this afternoon. He states that there was a thick fog at the time of the catastrophe. He, with the Second Engineer, was in the engine-room at 6 p.m. on Saturday, when they received orders from the bridge to stop.

They felt a slight bump and thought the anchor had been dropped. Then the order was rung: "Full speed ahead." He then heard the Chief Officer yell down: "Stop!"

The Second Engineer heard a further order and rushed on deck, calling to the Third Engineer "Come on!"

There was great excitement on deck. Mr. Moore cut the ropes of the boat covers. He saw no foreigners. The bow of the vessel had sunk.

When the ship was half submerged, he jumped from the stern and clung to a boat cover alone. He was picked up by a boat from the cruiser Haiyung.

He has no complaints. Ten of the crew and 25 soldiers were saved.

Tsai Nai-hung Is Executed By Lung Chi-kwang's Order; Gen. Feng Warns President

Advices Him to Abandon All Honors and Glories Or
He May Find Himself Alone

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, April 25.—Tsai Nai-hung, the Canton Opium Bureau Commissioner, has been shot by order of Lung Chi-kwang.

According to the Wah Tze Yat Pao, Lung Chi-kwang issued the following statement announcing that Tsai Nai-hung had been shot:

"Tsai Nai-hung is an enemy of the entire population of Kwangtung and was Yuan Shih-kai's sycophant. When the monarchical movement was in progress, he came to Canton, last year, secretly instructed by the Central Government to watch my movements."

After Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi declared independence, he constantly delayed the declaration of the independence of Kwangtung. His crimes are numberless and his death is demanded by the people. I have ordered him to be shot.

Situation Enigmatical

The situation in Kwangtung is enigmatical and fraught with grave possibilities. Well-informed Chinese believe that a normal state of affairs can only be restored on the departure from Canton of Lung Chi-kwang, together with his troops.

It is feared that trouble will arise when the time comes for the nomination of the new Tutuh, as the conflicting interests of the three opposing parties are very difficult to reconcile and each is seeking to appoint its own nominee. On the other hand, Cantonese refugees began to return today from Hongkong to Canton, indicating the restoration of confidence.

Transitional Ministry

Peking, April 25.—The Chinese newspapers generally acknowledge the new Cabinet as a Liang Shih-yi Ministry. The change is regarded as terminating the presidential system and as the forerunner of responsible government, but the new Ministry is not considered to be an organ of true reform.

The Kuo-hua-pao says that, as there is no Parliament at present in China, the term "responsible government" cannot be applied to the new

Ministry. "Transitional ministry" would be a better description.

What is most noticeable is not the change in personnel, but the transfer of power. Under the Presidential system, the various Ministers were relegated to the background, as mere assistants to the President. Now, the authority properly belonging to the Ministers has been restored to them.

The Kuo-hua-pao points out, however, that the Secretary of State is still responsible to the President alone and not to Parliament, but adds that much can be done, even under present conditions, if the Ministers work faithfully under the idea that they are really responsible to the President.

In a separate article, the Kuo-hua-pao comments on the fact that, by the appointment of Chow Tsu-chi as Director-General of the Bank of China, Liang Shih-yi has regained control of the Bank of China, in addition to the Bank of Communications, Chow Tsu-chi being one of Liang Shih-yi's clique.

It is understood that the parliamentary elections, if possible, will be held within three months. The new Parliament will pass the constitution.

Feng Advises Yuan

Ostasialische Lloyd

Peking, April 25.—A Presidential mandate, announcing that the military power has been handed over to the new Cabinet, is expected at an early date. The date for the convocation of the National Assembly will be announced by the same mandate.

Chinese papers in Peking are giving space to a telegram of General Feng Kuo-chang which has been sent by the latter to Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, Premier Tuan Chih-jui, Hsu Shih-chang and Wang Shih-chien, Chief of the General Staff. Feng Kuo-chang asks the recipients of his telegram to advise Yuan Shih-kai to abandon all honors and glories of his office, if he is unable to control the present situation, otherwise the President may find himself alone.

According to the Japanese Shuntien Jih-pao, Liang Chi-chiao has

(Continued on Page 2)

OFFICERS' GUILD EXPECT CONTEST WILL BE LONG

Organise Strike Fund; Hong-
kong Captains Donate \$3,500;
Britishers Defend Action

The China Coast Officers' Guild is preparing for a long contest with the steamship owners over demands for increased pay and recognition for the guild. They realize that the sinews of war are money and are looking to their war chest. A telegram was received in Shanghai yesterday from the Hongkong branch of the Guild saying that six captains there had subscribed \$3,500 toward expenses in case the demands are refused and the men strike on May 1.

Members of the Guild have been criticized by some Britishers because they have made their demands at this time, when their nation faces a crisis. The officers say that it is best for them to make their ultimatum at this time, "There is a strong feeling on the ships," said one member yesterday, "that it is preferable to bring the demand now. Conditions were getting so that something had to be done. It was decided to bring the matter to a head now when there is no other tonnage to take the place of British tonnage, rather than wait until after the war when German ships could clip in and take the place of British tonnage."

The companies still remain silent on the demands of the Guild and a walk-out is held to be inevitable. There will be a meeting of the Guild this afternoon to make final arrangements for the fight.

It has been suggested that the companies might bring in Japanese navigators to take the places of strikers. Guild members say that Japanese tonnage has increased to such an extent that every man is needed for the ships of that nationality.

GERMANS ARE HEAVILY DEFEATED BY FRENCH

Three Attacks on Mort Homme
Swept Away; Similarly Un-
successful at Avocourt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 25.—The French inflicted heavy defeats on the Germans west of the Meuse. The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: The enemy twice attacked our new positions at Mort Homme. Their attacks failed completely.

They then launched a final attack, which was supported by a copious use of liquid fire, but, swept by our artillery and infantry fire, the Germans were forced to return to their lines, with important losses.

There was intense artillery activity at Avocourt, but the Germans were defeated when they attempted to carry out advance posts. There was a fairly lively bombardment of our first and second lines east of the Meuse. We dispersed a strong enemy reconnaissance in Lorraine.

A German aeroplane bombed Dunkirk. A woman was killed and two men wounded. The damage done was insignificant.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK BY U. BOATS' GUNFIRE

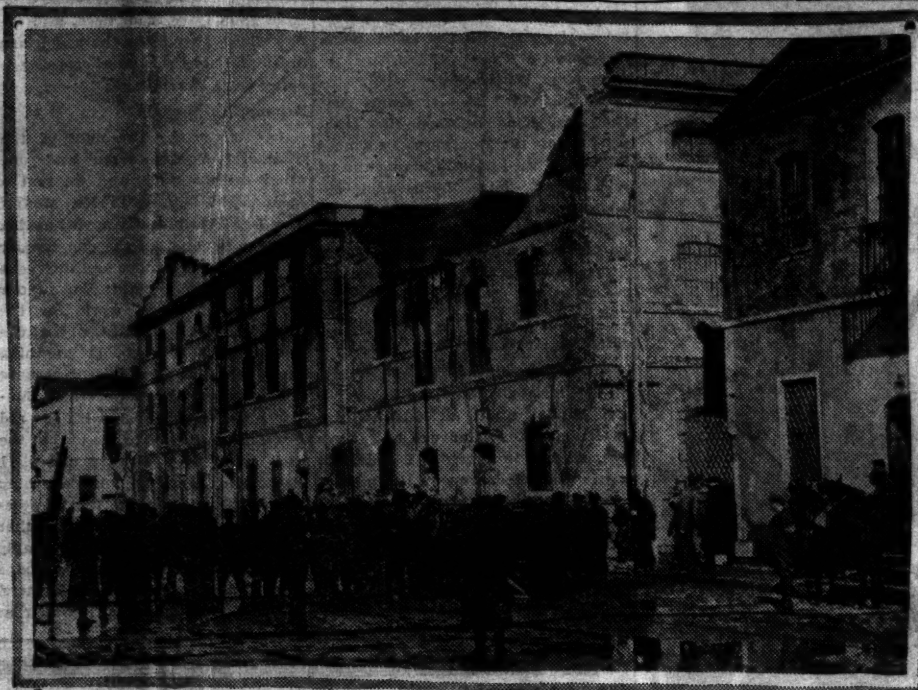
Shelled by Two Submarines;
British Rescue Crew; Two
Other Ships Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—The Dutch steamer Berkelstroom (738 tons; launched September, 1915; Hollandische Stoomboot Maats.) has been sunk by gun-fire by two German submarines in the North Sea. The crew were saved by a British vessel.

The British steamers Parisian (formerly Atlantic Transport; 4,763 tons) and Ross (2,846 tons) have been sunk. Eleven of the crew of the Ross have been picked up.

First Picture of Teuton Aerial Raid on Salonica



Here is the first picture showing the effects of the recent aerial raid which the Germans and Bulgars conducted on the Allied base at Salonica. The photograph shows British soldiers and marines fighting a fire in the Ottoman Bank, which was partially wrecked by an incendiary bomb.

Armed Sinn Feiners Seize Large Part Of Dublin; Wires Cut

Military Now Control Situation;
Many Killed; Rest of Ire-
land Stays Quiet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced that Sinn Fein disturbances have broken out in Dublin.

The Post Office has been taken by force and twelve lives have been lost. The situation is well in hand.

The disturbance began at noon, yesterday. Telegraphic communication has been cut, so that it is exceedingly difficult to give further particulars.

Soldiers, however, have arrived from The Curragh. He reiterated that the situation is well in hand. He could not say whether there had been any arrests.

Mr. Birrell, replying to a question whether Dublin, at seven in the evening, was in the hands of the rebels, said that they were in possession of five different parts of the city, but did not possess the whole place. He was afraid that five soldiers had been killed.

The following is the official account of the disturbances in Dublin: At noon on the 24th, serious disturbances broke out in Dublin. A large body of armed supporters of the insurrectionary body called the "Sinn Fein" occupied St. Stephen's Green, one of the principal squares of Dublin, and forcibly took possession of the General Post Office, where they cut the telegraph and telephone wires and also occupied the principal thoroughfares and quays.

Up to the present, it is known that three officers, five soldiers, two loyal volunteers and two policemen have been killed and four officers, seven soldiers and six volunteers wounded. No information has been received as to the casualties suffered by the mob.

Reports from other parts of Ireland show that all is quiet.

Mr. Asquith, instead of attending the Anzac commemoration service at Westminster Abbey, conferred with his colleagues, including Mr. Augustine Birrell.

Sir Roger Casement (arrested with others while attempting to run ammunition into Ireland from German boats) was brought to London on Sunday and is now detained in the custody of the military. It is understood that evidence regarding his proceedings in Germany since the outbreak of the war will be produced at his trial.

640,325 Is Winning Premium Bonds Ticket

It Is Held in Canton; Shanghai
This Time Only Draws
Fourth of Big Prizes

The second drawing of the Premium Bonds was held at Peking on Tuesday, in spite of the many rumors that it would be cancelled. The first five numbers were as follows:—640,325; 834,990; 526,930; 110,933; 831,452.

Canton got the first, Chekiang the second, third and fifth and Shanghai the fourth prize.

ABORTIVE AIRSHIP AND NAVAL DASH AGAINST ENGLAND

Big Cruiser Fleet Engaged
Off Lowestoft; Quickly
Turns and Flees

FEW CASUALTIES

Several British Ships Hit
But None Sunk; Brisk
Early Morning Fight

4 OR 5 ZEPPELINS

Only 2 Get Inland; Chased
Off by Aeros, Which
Bomb Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—The Admiralty announces that, at 4.30 this morning, a German battle-cruiser squadron, accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers, appeared off Lowestoft. Our local naval forces engaged it. In about twenty minutes, it returned to Germany, chased by our light cruisers and destroyers.

On shore, two men, one woman and a child were killed. The material damage seems insignificant.

So far as is known up to the present, two British light cruisers and a destroyer were hit, but none have been sunk.

The Evening News reports terrific firing off the east coast of England at four o'clock this morning. It was continued at 5.30 a.m. Shells were plainly seen falling into the sea.

The War Office announces that the air-raid last night on the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts was made by four or five Zeppelins, of which only two seriously attempted to penetrate inland. Seventy bombs were dropped.

One man was seriously injured. No further details or casualties are yet available.

The War Office further announces that some hostile airships raided Essex and Kent tonight. Their number is uncertain, but cannot have exceeded four.

They were met by a brisk fire from our anti-aircraft guns and retreated, after achieving little or nothing.

The Admiralty announces that, in the course of the German raid on the east coast, today, our aeroplanes pursued two Zeppelins for sixty miles out to sea and bombed some German warships, including four submarines. One pilot was wounded, but returned safely. Another pilot is missing.

Naval aeroplanes bombed the enemy aerodrome at Mariakerke, on Sunday, with good results and again on Monday morning, in co-operation with Belgian machines and returned safely. A British aeroplane, on Monday, attacked and sank a German seaplane, off Zeebrugge.

Believe Berlin Ready To Offer Concessions To The United States

Finds Difficulty in Satisfying
Demands Without Arousing
Public Opinion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 25.—Despatches received from the American Ambassador at Berlin are said to indicate that Germany is ready to make certain concessions to the American demands, but is confronted by the difficulty of finding a way to satisfy the United States without arousing the German public.

These assurances have little effect on American officials, who are already familiar with German "concessions."

The Weather

Fair weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 69.3 and the minimum 50.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 58.8 and 47.5.

(Continued on Page 11)

TURKS CLAIM REPULSE OF CAUCASIAN RUSSIANS

Forced by Surprise to Fight
Retreating Battle, Then Fall
Back Towards East

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, April 20.—Caucasian theater.—The enemy's forces in the Kotiki district, immediately south of Bitlis, were forced by a Turkish surprise attack to engage in a retreating combat in the direction of Bitlis. The enemy left hundreds of dead. After a fight lasting for four hours, in the district from Mount Kegna to east of Mush, the enemy were repulsed in an easterly direction.

In engagements on Mount Kop, in the neighborhood of height 2600, up to the district east of Achkelo, the Russian attacks were stopped and, by a Turkish counter-attack, the enemy were repulsed from the heights and slopes north of this mountain. The Russians suffered serious losses.

In the Chorokh district, only skirmishes occurred. A Russian detachment attempted to advance from Trebizond southwards, but was stopped in the Dyoceklik district. Engagements are continuing between the Turkish coastguards and a Russian detachment which landed near Polathana.

Berlin, April 24.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst states: The Swedish Government has forbidden Swedish ships the freight navigation between foreign ports. A bill concerning the measure will be introduced in the Swedish Parliament after Easter.

The chief of the Dutch naval torpedo factory has arrived in Berlin, by order of the Dutch Government, in order to make investigations, with the assistance of German officials, about the parts of a torpedo found in the Tubantia.

According to the Swiss paper Neue Zuercher Nachrichten, the Holy Father has replied to a letter of the President of the New York Israelite Alliance, in which he was requested to alleviate the fate of the Russian Jews who were cruelly persecuted by the Russian Government. The Pope declares that he is unable to take active steps, but, at the same time, affirms, on general grounds, that, being the head of the Catholic Church, he must insist upon the principle that all human beings ought to be treated as brethren.

The Pope condemns all violations of these rights, just as much in the case of Israelites as in others. The Pope finally expresses his gratification in regard to the concord reigning between the members of the different denominations in the United States and prays for the return of peace.

The Russian paper Novoye Vremya reported a naval engagement on the coast of Courland, without mentioning the issue. The Berliner Lokal-anzeiger, on competent authority, states that this report is a free invention. For months, there has been no naval engagement, either on the coast of Courland or anywhere else in the Baltic.

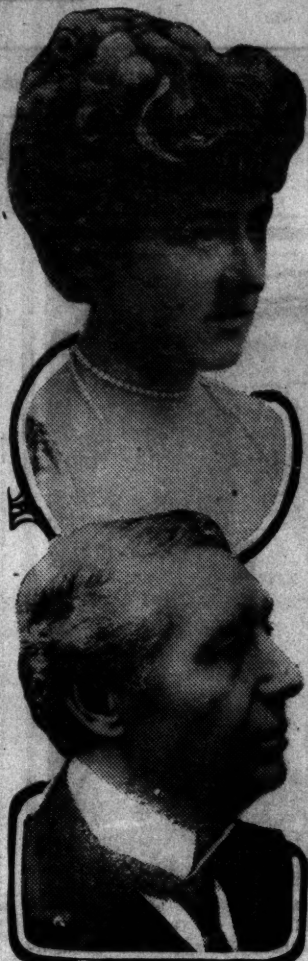
Up to April 18, when 30% of the subscriptions to the fourth German war loan were payable, the total amount of instalments paid was 8,128 million Marks, equal to 76%.

It is reported from Sofia that an enemy aeroplane, from a great height, dropped two bombs on the outskirts of Sofia. One school and a small house were damaged, but nobody was hurt. The aviator, at the same time, dropped proclamations, in which the capture of Erzerum and Trebizond by the Russians was communicated. This caused general amusement, since the Bulgarian people were perfectly informed about the events at Erzerum and Trebizond.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger publishes a most interesting interview with the Prussian Minister of Finance, Dr. Lentze, in regard to taxation after the war. The Minister first stated that, before the war, by unwritten law, direct taxes were reserved to the federal states, while the German Empire's income was based on indirect taxation.

Dr. Lentze emphasized the necessity of strengthening the State finances. The German Federal States all have their historic individuality and their particular tasks; they are all centers of civilization and had, as such, for instance, public instruction under their care. The financial tasks of the States, after the war, will be heavy

Noted English Actor Weds Leading Lady



LORD WYNDHAM & MRS. CHARLES WYNDHAM

London, March 23.—Sir Charles Wyndham, the veteran actor-manager at the age of 79 has just married his leading lady, Miss Mary Moore. For several years Miss Moore had been interested in various theatrical ventures with Sir Charles and they own jointly several theaters in London.

Miss Moore, who is the widow of James Albery, the dramatist, made her first appearance with Charles Wyndham as far back as 1881. Four years later she became the leading woman of his company, a position she has since held.

Sir Charles Wyndham was born March 13, 1837, and is a civil war veteran, having enlisted as an army surgeon in the Confederate ranks (present at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and in the Red River campaign). He made his first New York appearance in 1863. In 1869 he returned as a star, and for more than forty years thereafter he has made intermittent visits to America.

ones, but the States will be equal to them, if their former source of revenue, the direct taxation, is left untouched by the Federal institutions.

The most important task after the war will be the consolidation of the floating debt contracted during the war. Besides, new investments will be necessary, on account of the policy of strict economy practiced during the war. Expenses will be necessary for public buildings and for the extension of the railway service.

The Minister established the principle that, after the war, current expenses must be covered by current income. The income of the Prussian State is composed of 40% of railways, forest and other property and 60% of direct taxation, which must be left untouched at the Federal authorities. The Minister declared that the present organization of her industry and finance enables Germany to stand the strain of the war for an indefinite time, practically no payments for war purposes being made to foreign countries.

Reports from Copenhagen state that the British removed from the Danish steamer Gullfoos, bound from Iceland to Denmark, the whole letter and parcel mail and the passengers' baggage. The Berlinische Tidende remarks that the British even surpassed the violation of the Bothnia case.

The German Government, as an act of reprisal against the ill-treatment of German prisoners of war in northern Africa, who are cut off from all connection with Germany, has suspended all intercourse with the French prisoners' camps at Ohrdruff and Holzstaden. Six car-loads, with parcels destined for French prisoners of war in the above-mentioned camps, were returned to Berne.

Tsai Nai-hung Is Executed

(Continued from Page 1)

sent a circular telegram to all Changchuns and Civil Governors, pointing to the failure of Yuan Shih-k'ai's policy and the impossibility of the new Cabinet.

All state documents are now forwarded direct to the Premier, instead of being presented to the President first.

An important Cabinet meeting took place yesterday, in the State Department, the question of a peaceful settlement with the south being discussed.

Agreement With Lung

Canton, April 25.—It seems that the dissensions between the rebel leaders of the southern Provinces and Lung Chi-kwang, Chiangchun of Kwangtung, have been removed. Lung Chi-kwang will remain in office for the time being. It is reported that northern troops have been landed on the northern coast of Kwangtung.

Situation At Wash

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Wash, April 25.—The firing began Sunday night at 6.15, within fifteen minutes after we had news that it was imminent. I think it was unexpected even on the part of the soldiers themselves, though of course we all knew something was brewing and getting near the bursting point. The gates were immediately closed.

It was not a battle in any sense

of the word but merely a little desultory firing, with almost no-one hurt. There is some story of the Southerners finding the others asleep on their boats and getting one or two of their guns away from them, but I cannot get the story clear, and perhaps there is nothing in it. I am told that the revolutionaries deliberately withdrew to Yenklao—about eight miles north of here—so as to establish themselves on the mountain there and wait for the reinforcements they knew to be on the way from Nanking to aid the Northern army. At any rate it seems they have gone away from here, and today all gates are open, the people are quiet and normal, and everything is going on as usual.

Attempt To Mediate

Last night the President of the Chamber of Commerce and one other called on me and we sent a message in Chinese to Mr. Moffett and Dr. Worth in Kiangyin, asking them to try and see the commander of the Wosung troops and intercede with him not to fight; we on our part here trying to work for the same end. I have not heard that the message got through, or anything more about it. It was sent because those two gentlemen were here Sunday night on a launch with the red cross flag and tried to see us, but the city gates were already closed. I had no hesitancy in doing anything whatsoever to stop fighting here because it could in no way help either side if allowed to go on, and simply results in terrifying and perhaps killing a few inoffensive farmers. My whole impression is that all that

took place here was entirely unimportant, and a useless performance.

Later: I have just seen five men who were executed on the road from the canal to the Railway Station, supposed to be spies from Kiangyin. Executed 2.30 p.m. today. Bodies left exposed as warning—common, cheap coffins there to be used tonight. One I saw was dreadfully mutilated; face half cut through.

Dr. Wu Addresses Yuan

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has sent a lengthy letter to Yuan Shih-k'ai asking him to resign in order to save the people and the country.

"It is no use to fight!" said the Doctor "because that only means a senseless destruction of lives and property." In conclusion he told Yuan that a man lives in the world only for a short period and ambition is not worth its bother. "I am going to India very soon to study Buddhism. Will not you go with me?"

Solve Kwangtung Problem

The negotiations between Kwangsi and Lung Chi-kwang have been concluded under the following five conditions and the situation in Kwangtung has been duly settled.

1.—Lung Chi-kwang will remain as the Tutu of Kwangtung for the present.

2.—A provisional office of Tutung will be established at Chaoching and Tsun Chun-huan will be appointed the Tutung.

3.—To execute Tsai Nai-huang.

4.—To carry the expedition to the north at an early date.

5.—The troubles of revolutionaries in Kwangtung will be appeased when Tsen Chun-huan enters Kwangtung.

The five conditions are quite lenient and General Lung Chi-kwang and his subordinates have accepted the same and the people of Canton have shown satisfaction.—*Eastern News Agency*

Ultimatum To Gen. Feng

Prominent Kiangsu people have presented Gen. Feng Kuo-chang with an ultimatum demanding of him to declare his attitude in regard to the situation. News from reliable quarters has it that an outbreak will take place if no declaration be made by Gen. Feng within three days.

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao:—General Tuan Chi-jui in taking office as Premier declared:

1. All men appointed will be given full power to exercise their duty.

2. The military affairs will be absolutely controlled by the Cabinet.

3. He accepted this new appointment to save the situation. As soon as the country is at peace, he will retire.

The members of the new Cabinet are pro-Republican or neutral. All the monarchists have been dismissed.

Dr. Wellington Kuo, Chinese Minister to Washington, reports that the new loan will not be paid to China until the country is at peace.

The China Times:—General Lung Chi-kwang is allowed to temporarily hold his tutuhship.

The Canton government has organized a "North Expeditionary Force."

Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling has wired to the government that he declines to accept his appointment as Commissioner of Pacification.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per R.V.F. s.s. Pensa . . . Apr. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 28

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Apr. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. May 2

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Apr. 29
Per R.M. s.s. Montague May 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19

For Europe, via Sues:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hishio M. Apr. 29
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur . . . May 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. May 4
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos . . . May 10

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail of April 4 was due at Yokohama on April 21, and is due to arrive here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Aki Maru.

The French mail of March 19 left Hongkong on Tuesday, April 25, and is due to arrive here tomorrow at 7 a.m. per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

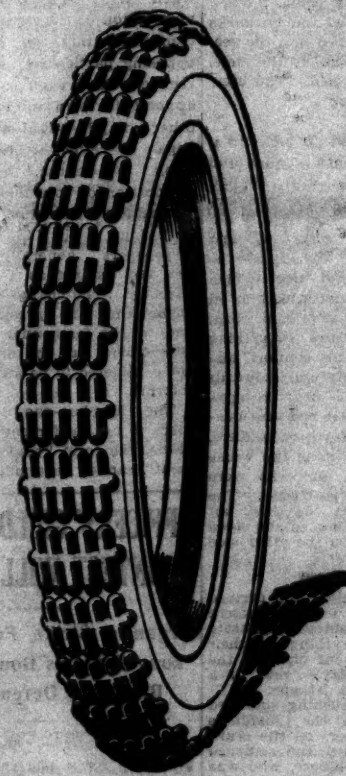
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Liang Shih-yi Confident Situation Will Right Itself

Has No Doubts Concerning Loyalty Of Gen. Feng
Kuo-cheng; Yuan Shih-k'ai Not To Resign

The Peking correspondent of the Peking and Tientsin Times sends his paper the following interview with Liang Shih-yi:

Peking, April 21.—The following interesting sidelights on the present situation and what led up to it were given to me during a two hours' interview with H.E. Liang Shih-yi at his private house yesterday. In answer to my question as to the possibility of a compromise being arrived at between the independent provinces in the South and the Central Government Mr. Liang said that there was every reason to believe that a settlement would be arrived at. He pointed out that Kwelchow and Yunnan were two very poor provinces and were undoubtedly suffering great stress owing to the present hostilities. He also said that he had information that their supplies of arms and ammunition were nearly exhausted and was of the opinion that that had a certain amount to do with their present attempts to come to an understanding with the Central Government.

Mr. Liang said that the first negotiations were carried on through Lung Chi-kwang of Canton, but owing to the trouble which broke out between his troops and those of General Lu Yung-ting, Governor of Kwangsi, the communications were interrupted. With regard to the independence of Kwangsi Mr. Liang said there were two reasons for the officials acting as they had done. One was that the people were very much afraid that the troops of the independent army which had forced their way into Hunan would also make a theater of war of their province unless they dissociated themselves from the central authorities, and the other reason was that General Lu Yung-ting was anxious to become Governor of Kwangtung.

Mr. Liang seemed to be of the opinion that Yunnan and Kwelchow would come to terms, but said that it was with regret that he had to admit that there was likely to be much interior strife in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. This seems to be on account of the bad blood existing between Lung Chi-kwang and General Lu Yung-ting. Mr. Liang told me that while they were relatives by marriage there was little hope of their coming together and working on the same side.

Mr. Liang pointed out that while this trouble in the two provinces would cause much pain and suffering to the people it would in no way interfere with the general situation.

With regard to the negotiations I was informed that they were being conducted by the Vice-President, Hsu Shih-chang and Field-marshal Tuan Chi-jui and that the President was having nothing to do with them at all.

I asked Mr. Liang if he could give me any idea of the concessions the President was willing to make. In reply he said that the President was willing to call into being a responsible Cabinet, to have a representative Parliament and to re-establish the Provincial Assemblies.

Questioned concerning the attitude of Feng Kuo-chang Mr. Liang said that the Government had every confidence in the loyalty of this official and that no notice was to be taken of all the rumors which were being circulated by the people in the South who were doing their best to spread a feeling of unrest among the foreigners.

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OFFICE BOYS TO BE MERCURIES AWHEEL

Remington Company at Bridgeport Buys Bicycles And Skates for Them

Bridgeport, Conn., March 29.—The Remington Arms and Ammunition Company of this city has bought for its 110 office boys in the plant twenty-five bicycles and eighty-five pairs of roller skates for use in meeting the requirements of their positions. The corridors in the buildings are so long that it is a journey from one end of the plant to the other.

The skates have rubber wheels and the youngsters can whirl into an office and be gone almost before the recipient of a message knows what has happened.

SMUGGLERS MAKE \$280,000

Seattle, Wash., March 15.—With confessions from nearly all of the principals, federal officials announced tonight that they expected most of the twenty three men in jail on charges of smuggling Chinese and opium from Vancouver, B. C., to plead guilty and end one of the biggest smuggling conspiracies ever discovered on the Pacific coast. The officers expect to arrest several others, and hope to capture another swift launch used in the smuggling operations.

Government agents said that during the last four years the smugglers brought in \$1,080,000 worth of opium and enough Chinese laborers to net them a profit of \$280,000.

MAYOR ROLPH DECORATED

San Francisco, April 19.—The decoration that the Emperor of Japan gave Mayor Rolph of San Francisco in connection with the Panama Pacific Exposition was presented to the Mayor by Mr. Yamazaki, the acting Japanese consul here, at the Municipal Office building today. After having received the order, the Mayor said: "I am grateful to the Emperor for this order. It is a great honor to me as well as to the citizens of San Francisco, whom I represent. I shall keep this always as a family treasure."



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BEEF STEW ORDER FOR 600,000,000

\$91,000,000 Contract Signed For
Tinned Food For The
British Soldiers

New York, March 15.—The British Government has contracted with the Imperial Canneries, Ltd., a newly organized holding and operating company of Montreal, for the delivery of 600,000,000 one pound tins of beef stew for the British army. Each tin is to contain, according to specifications, eight ounces of beef, four ounces of rice, one ounce of beans, one ounce of onions, one ounce of carrots and one ounce of liquid. Announcement was made here yesterday of the signing of the contract, which is believed to be the largest for rations ever closed in this country or Canada.

It is drawn for \$91,000,000 (gold) slightly over 15 cents a tin, and will require in fulfillment 200,000,000 pounds of beef, 150,000,000 pounds of rice, several million pounds of white beans, carrots and onions and several hundred thousand gallons of water.

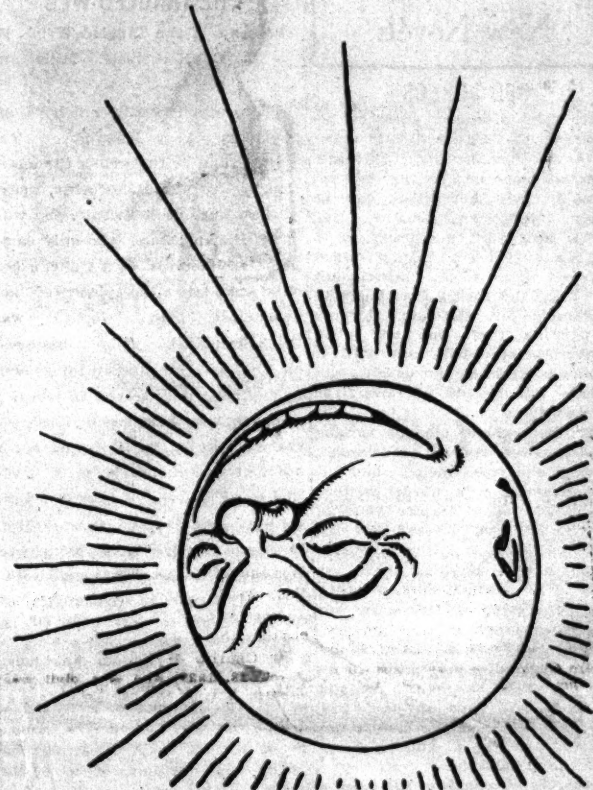
First reports of the order were to the effect that it was merely placed through the British Government for the consumption of all the allied armies. Investigation, however, brought forth the assertion that the 600,000,000 meals comprehended in the supply of stews would go exclusively to the British army.

The Imperial Canneries, Ltd., has been incorporated in Canada recently to handle the contract with a capital of \$200,000 by interests of J. T. Polk and Co. of Indianapolis, Burnham and Morrell of Portland, Me., the Colonial Packing Company of Philadelphia and Gunn's, Ltd., of Toronto, all packing factories. The New York representative of the organization said yesterday that a canning factory in Toronto had been purchased, from which it was expected that the company could turn out 500,000 tins a month. This in the year's time, which the contract stipulates, would make only 6,000,000 tins.

The balance will be let out on contract to various Canadian and American firms. Contracts for the tremendous amount of meat and food-stuffs necessary will also be let out. Some of these contracts, it was said yesterday, have already been closed, but no announcement will be made of them. Deliveries on the main contract begin in forty days from the time of signing.

Watch the Sun!

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New Novels

RED SCREES

Mr. Cecil Headlam describes his new novel *Red Screens* (Smith, Elder, 6s.) as "a Romance of Lakeland." From his scene and setting he has borrowed everything that can be loosely described as romantic. The rest is well-worn melodrama of a past and tarnished fashion. Sea Fell and Borrowdale, Cockermouth and Langdale Pikes, Conistone and Windermere—Mr. Headlam delights in painting them one and all in the freshest of colours and with a genuine enthusiasm and delight, and so far will beguile all lovers of Wordsworth.

His descriptions, too, of various episodes in the lives of his dalemen are racy and free, though he will keep an amour or a murder waiting from chapter on to chapter while he indulges in such digressions. By hook and by crook he roughly drags into his story a wrestling match in which that Man-Mountain "Girt John," champion of Harkerseat, is defeated and avenged, a hound-race, a fox-hunt on foot, a "Lang Nield Dance," or "pill-gill," when Coryphaeus reigns supreme, though even in his late Victorian days the wandering fiddler in the inn-parlour has given place to a flinking piano in the village institute.

Humorous interludes of the knock-about order are contributed by a leal and bibulous retired captain, who fuddles his neighbours with enforced champagne on the Queen's Birthday and struts the village street with a drawn sword, declaiming a general challenge—"kill the Captain"; by his wife and her fancy for pyjamas (with "stirups"); by Dr. Merriman, his feats with the rod, and his courtship of Widow Cunsey; and by the Reverend Tobias Stitch, a canting Calvinist.

The melodrama is of alien origin, and chiefly deals with an American millionaire, Phineas T. Nalles (the destroyer of Lionel J. Puggins), "who has gotten a mess of the long greens." Phineas keeps the money markets of the world in a condition of sweating suspense, and has engaged as his secretary a vicious young barrister, Bertram Leigh (of Winchester, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn), at a salary of a thousand guineas a year, solely in order that when poor Bertram desires the hand of his daughter Coral in marriage he may with one crushing blow revenge himself on this suitor who has dared to win a law case against him and on Coral's mother, who has fled out of reach of his atrocious person.

Lancaster Syms is not an alluring hero, but Bertram Leigh is a singularly insufferable ass—and assassin. One might have condoned his heartless passion for rustic Mollie Atkinson—it is as natural a feature of such young venturers in melodrama as a straight nose and a slippery tongue; but that he should have fallen such an easy prey to Phineas—and the wolf—is past all excuse. Mr. Headlam should, of course, have written two stories—one about Lakeland and its dalemen, in their dialect; and another about Nalles and Puggins and Norah, in their two possible rights may sometimes make a wrong.

PEEPS INTO NEW NOVELS

The Yeoman Adventurer. By George W. Gough. Methuen, 6s.
A romance, worth reading, of the Jacobite rising in '45.

Foes of Freedom. By May Wynne. Chapman and Hall, 6s. n.

This busy and successful historical novelist chooses for her new story, which is not very long, the scene of the rising in 1789 of Belgium against Austria.

The Phases of Felicity. A Novel of South Africa. By Olga Racster and Jessica Grove. Allen and Unwin, 6s.

Felicity's "phases," as a lady roving in South Africa, are those of her career—now teaching music, now writing for newspapers—and of her love for Rudolph Bromley. The story strikes one chiefly as a picture of South African social life drawn for it has not a very closely knit plot, nor are the characters, particularly Bromley, at all strikingly featured—with the exception of the buxom and good-natured Mrs. Costzee.

Carry on! Naval Sketches and Stories. By "Tafrail." Pearson, 1s. n.

Tales of naval life, many of them written in pre-war days. Collected for the most part from various periodicals—Chambers Journal, Pearson's Magazine, the Weekly Scotsman, and particularly Answers.

Tommy. By Joseph Hocking. Hodder and Stoughton, 1s. n.

This is a short tale, which describes itself, by the ready and popular Mr. Hocking, who has already written a couple of war novels and has been in intimate association with the private soldier both at home and at the front.

Prudence of the Parsonage. By Ethel Hueston. Nash, 6s.

The setting in an Iowa township of a Methodist minister, and his family, which consisted of five girls, mothered by Prudence, the eldest of them, and their domestic life, which is as innocent as it is cheery. It is all recorded with much vivacity and right feeling and some humor; and would make a capital story for right-minded young people.

Paper Roses. By Ruby M. Ayres. Hodder and Stoughton, 2s. n.

The rather crude and hackneyed elements of this story receive better handling here than on the whole they deserve. The reader foresees too much; the disinherited son, new will reinstating him, the impulsive marriage with a circus girl in the moment of disinheritance, the inevitable circus accident, the worldly fiancée who loved the hero when he was rich, discarded him when he is believed to be poor, and loves him again when he is again rich, the artificial separation, the ultimate reunion. All these have "done their bit" many times before; and, though it cannot be said that the author makes the old material interesting, she has achieved a good deal in not making it absurd.

The Interior. By Lindsay Russell. Ward, Lock, 6s.

A readable story of a scion of the nobility who goes to Australia to make his fortune pearl-fishing, leaving behind him a girl who soon proves faithless and marries for money. He himself has little luck and finally marries a half-caste native. On his somewhat unexpected succession to an earldom and a fortune the girl cables that the misunderstandings are over and comes out to claim him, the spouses of both parties having conveniently died. But in spite of her machinations he marries Jane, the daughter of the local store-keeper, a most attractive and well-drawn character.

"Do the dead know?" By Annesley Kenely. S. Paul, 6s.

A "shocker" of an advanced character. In Chapter I. (1) a well-known and fashionable solicitor plans a forgery, and (2) an undertaker makes his housekeeper (who turns out later to be a baronet's long lost wife) open a girl's coffin to steal her jewels; and just as she is shutting it up again finds that the girl is still alive. There is clearly enough here to make matters hum merrier through 300 pp. before true love has its rewards and villainy—though the lawyer gets off rather easily—its punishment.

Credulity Island. By Frederick Watson. Herbert Jenkins.

This is called "a Book of Laughter"—"an excursion in hilarity," intended to lighten the depression and anxieties of the time. With every desire to meet Mr. Watson half-way, we must confess that the effect upon us of this tale of the farcical flight from home of Mr. George Bliss, dramatic agent, his desert island, and his dragon has been one of settled gloom. We have miserably failed to find a smile anywhere in its pages. Different people, however, have different ideas of humor; but it would have a better chance if it did not advertise itself as a book of laughter.

A SURGEON IN KHAKI

Martin, Arthur Anderson. A Surgeon in Khaki. Illustrated. Pp. 379. New York and London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1915. 3s. (gold).

Dr. Martin, a New Zealander with war-experience in South Africa, joined the Royal Army Medical Corps at the outbreak of the war, and records, in these personal reminiscences, his impressions of those days in 1914 when the British Army fought "so stubbornly" in France and Flanders. The narrative has the attraction and value of personal experiences and testimony. It is written in the spirit of partisanship only natural to a British surgeon in the war. It includes experiences at Havre, Harfleur, on the Marne and Aisne, and La Bassée, and Ypres. It gives an insight into the daily life of Red-Cross workers, their opportunities, difficulties, and adherence to duty through horrible vicissitudes. Dr. Martin pays the highest tribute to nurses and others who worked under his direction. He also speaks highly of the French general and soldier, but unconsciously arraigns England for lack of method, system, and executive direction when troops were to be moved, and especially for confusion and unnecessary mistakes when the medical department was organized and hospital-supplies were transported.

CITY PLANNING

Robinson, Charles Mulford. City Planning. Illustrated. Pp. 344. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 (gold).

Town-planning, we are told, "is the art of laying out cities to serve the business requirements, convenience, health, and comfort of the public." It guides the growth of a village or city "in conformity with a scientific design." "It adapts the physical form of the city to the peculiar needs of its parts." Behind town-planning are "the deepest and most permanent instincts of mankind—the desire for order, for health, and for beauty." These quotations will indicate the motive behind Mr. Robinson's writing. His long-continued study on this subject makes his words and suggestions practical and serviceable. He does not theorize, but discusses the adornment of a city, the convenience and comfort of its people, and rational methods of street-planning. The reader will be surprised and impressed by the variety of points made in regard to the width and location of streets, and the foresight and necessary legislation which should be concerned in the laying out of a city. There is nothing dry about the book. It is full of vital revelations about things that we take too much for granted. A general reading of such a book would result in a more generous interest in municipal improvement.

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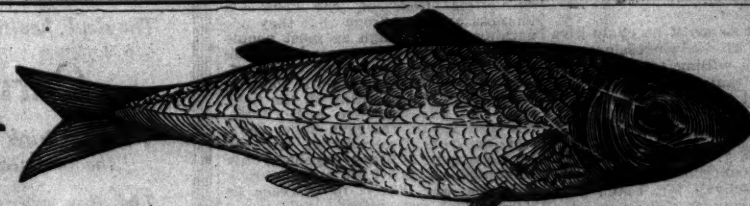
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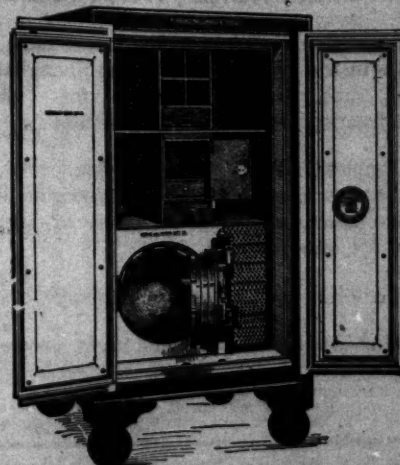
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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

RECS. INVITE DONATIONS
FOR PAVILION'S REPAIRVoluntary Levy of \$5 on All
Members; Permanent War
Memorial Suggested

Members of the Recreation Club are looking forward to a highly successful season, for they held their annual meeting, yesterday, just as the pavilion has been redecorated and renovated. The smell of new paint and varnish was everywhere and the place certainly looks all the better.

Under the circumstances, the members cheerfully agreed to the suggestion that the cost of renovation should not be taken out of what money the club has in hand, but that a request should be made to every member, playing or honorary, to voluntarily contribute \$5 and if all do this, the bill for \$400 will be footed without difficulty.

The president, Mr. W. S. Featherstonhaugh, opened the meeting by making feeling reference to those of their members who had left Shanghai to fight, specially mentioning those who have fallen and whose number has been added to since the report was printed by the death of Lieutenant Archie Macdonald, one of the finest bowlers the club has had in recent years. He said he hoped that, eventually, the club would have a permanent memorial in the pavilion to its members who have died at the front.

He again impressed upon the members the necessity of doing all they possibly can to secure new blood and concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was agreed to. This was as follows:

In presenting the annual report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1916, the committee feel confident that the present financial position of the club will be considered satisfactory.

The membership of the club consists of 79 full playing members, 78 non-playing members, 23 football members and about 40 absent members, as against 93 full playing, 89 non-playing and 28 football members for the season 1914-15.

Since the outbreak of the war, the following members have left for the front:—E. Berthel, J. W. Bolland, G. W. Bennett, W. H. Butland (killed in France), A. J. Clarke, A. Conlon, V. Davies, L. A. Dufour, D. Ellis, W. Ellis, S. Flood, A. E. Glover, P. Lowe, A. W. Peake, H. G. Reed, O. D. Reid, A. R. Singer, W. J. Smythe (killed in Gallipoli), T. S. D. Wade and A. A. Whyte.

The expenditure, as compared with that of the previous season, shows an appreciable decrease, in spite of the fact that the damage caused by the typhoon in August last amounted to over \$100. Certain very necessary repairs to the pavilion will have to be effected before the opening of the present season.

The club bar is leased at \$500 per annum and has been satisfactorily conducted by the bar boy. The temporary increase of 10% in the price of refreshments, as sanctioned last season, is still operative.

The club's gear is in good condition and sufficient new gear for the coming season is due to arrive shortly.

Of the 71 cricket matches scheduled for this season, 2 had to be abandoned, whilst 3 were lost and 2 drawn. The annual rubber with the Cricket Club resulted in two matches being lost and one drawn in our favor (S.R.C. 222 runs for 9 wickets; S.C.C. 114 runs for 9 wickets).

The 2nd eleven entered for the League, but were again unsuccessful, as, out of a fixture list of 8 matches, they played 5, won 1, lost 2 and drew 2. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett heads the list eleven batting averages and Mr. A. Lester the bowling averages.

During the season, a lawn tennis singles handicap played, which was won by Mr. J. L. Wade, the runner-up being Mr. T. Phillips. The club again entered for the Shanghai Lawn Tennis League, but, owing to lack of support, finished third. The Shanghai doubles championship was won by Messrs. Ollerdesen and Pott. The former is a member of the Shanghai Recreation Club and both he and his partner are to be congratulated on winning the championship for the second season in succession.

Very great interest continues to be taken in lawn bowls. The construction of a bank around the green at the beginning of the season not only has given it an improved appearance, but also added to the comfort of the players.

After retaining possession of the "Dewar" football challenge shield for seven consecutive seasons, i.e., from 1908-09 to 1914-15, the club has had to relinquish the honor this season. The Shanghai Football Club, the present holders, are to be congratulated on winning this much coveted trophy. In the Skottow cup competition, the club were unbeaten and consequently will hold the cup for another season. The charity match, played on Christmas Day, between this club and the S.P.C., resulted in a draw.

The committee's S.P.C. are due to Mr. S. M. Wallace for kindly auditing the accounts.

The President said that a letter had been received from Captain E. I. M. Barrett, stating that he would not be able to play for the cricket team this season, as he intended to turn out regularly for the Police. However, he greatly appreciated all the privileges accorded him by the club last season and he desired to remain on the list of honorary members.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. W. S. Featherstonhaugh; Vice-President, Mr. H. Vetch; Committee, Messrs. A. Lester, J. E. Lucas, H. B. Ollerdesen, T. Wallace, W. J. Ward, J. L. Wade, T. Main and S. M. Wallace. Balloting committee, Messrs. W. G. Brown, G. Manwarling, F. Milner, W. Milner, W. E. Wilson, H. J. Cooper, A. F. Ollerdesen, R. J. S. Brandt, F. Jones and R. J. Bowerman. Hon. secretary, Mr. Chas. Thompson.

It was decided to revert to the old custom of leaving it to the selected cricket teams each week themselves choosing a captain prior to the matches.

Gallops of the Ponies in Training for Spring Races

WEDNESDAY, 26th APRIL, 1916										
Pony	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	2 miles	2 1/2 miles	Last quarter
Rosewood	boy	47	1.26.2	2.02	2.32.2					30.2
Bonnie Boy	boy	35	1.10	1.43.2	2.15.3					32.1
Stockton	boy	32.3	1.10.2	—	2.35.4	3.10.2				36.5
The Trader	JAB	37.2	1.17	1.53.3	2.28.3	3.00.4				32.1
Everingham	boy	44	1.34	2.18	2.55.1	3.27				31.4
Charlemagne	boy	43.3	1.21.2	2.00.1	2.33.3					33.2
Candlelight	EM	42.3	1.20	1.55.1	2.36.2					3.06
Chomel	JAB	42.3	1.20	2.07	2.48	3.18.4				3.04
Gros Papa	boy	41	1.20.4	1.58.1	2.33.4	3.10				*3.61
Memory	boy	38.4	1.14.2	1.48.4	2.21.4					33
Prude	boy	42.5	1.23.4	2.03.1	2.40.4	3.15.1				34.2
The Myra	WH	35	1.09	1.40.3	2.13.1	last of 1 mile				31.3
Sir Victor	boy	42.2	1.17.3	1.51.3	2.23.4	last of 1/4 3.06				32.1
Sir Nigel	boy	30	1.20.3	2.01	2.37.1	3.14.1				37
Brown Duke	boy	38.3	1.18.4	2.01.1	2.39.1	3.15.1	3.47.1			32
Concession	boy	43.1	1.28	2.06.4	2.43.4	3.16.2				32.5
The Poetical Bird	WH	38.1	1.22	2.00.3	2.37.3	3.10.4				33.2
The Buzzard	WH	38.4	1.16.3	1.51.3	2.27.1	3.04.2				33.2
Uganda	NWH	46	1.21.2	1.54.1	2.27.1					33
Battle Dawn	VHL	43	1.25.2	2.03	2.40	3.13				33
Gambia	EM	40	1.21.4	2.00	2.34.2	3.08				33.3
Office Boy	AJPH	44	1.23	2.00	2.33					33
Paragon	WH	43.2	1.24	1.59.4	2.32.4					32.2
Sir Lamerock	boy	37	1.12.3	1.45	2.31.2					35.4
Coco Chief	boy	41	1.18.4	1.55.3	2.34.3					33.1
The Raj	boy	42.4	1.19.3	1.53.3	2.34.3					33.4
Tuki Tuki	NWH	47.1	1.23.3	2.00.4	2.34.3					34.4
Farthing Damages	VHL	36	1.06.3	1.42.3	2.17					34.2
The Fly Bird	ESBR	36.4	1.11.4	1.47						34.1
Mush	boy	43.4	1.16.3	1.51.2						*32.4
Bornite	boy	40	1.21	2.00.3	2.32.3	(last mile)				32
The Gift	ESBR	40	1.18	1.55.3	2.29.1					33.3
Dirix	AJPH	40	1.15.4	1.50.1	2.24					33.4
Haslem	boy	39.2	1.14.4	1.49.4	2.22.3					32.4
Oalris	boy	38.3	1.21.2	1.50.2	2.26.3	3.06.1				32.3
White Nile	AJPH	45.3	1.20.2	1.54.3	2.34	3.07.4				32.1
Silverwood	boy									33.4
Pretender	boy									32.1
Wynona	boy									32.1
Sentry	boy									32.1

* Mud; others Cinders.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. True-

man, Commandant, S.V.C., Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai.

April 26, 1916.

37. Corps Parade.—The Corps will parade on Saturday, April 29, 1916, as detailed in Corps order No. 33.

Additional:—

Dress.—Marching order, winter.

The Firing Party will not charge magazines until the men lie down on the 200 yards mound.

Alteration:—

The Artillery and Light Horse will move off from Headquarters at 2.30 p.m. instead of at 2.30 p.m.

The Maxims will move off from Headquarters at 2.55 p.m. instead of at 3.5 p.m.

38. Church Parade.—The Annual Church Parade will take place on Sunday, April 30, 1916.

Fall in on the Ewo foreshore at 10.30 a.m. in quarter column by the Right, facing North.

Parties will be formed to attend Holy Trinity Cathedral, St. Joseph's Cathedral and Union Church, and will fall in in the order named.

39. Musketry. Third class shots and recruits must fire the Recruits' Course for the new year commencing 1st May, under the Headquarters Staff Instructors.

Trained men will only be permitted to fire the Trained men's course once, to count for efficiency.

'A' Company (British)

The Mth-ho-ling Rifles

Company Order No. 15-16.—Company drill on Thursday, 27th instant.

Fall in on the Recreation Ground opposite the Golf Club at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill order with f.s. caps.

As this is the last drill this season I trust every member that can possibly do so will turn out.

Inspection Parade.—On Saturday 29th instant.

Fall in at H.Q. Canton Road, at 2.15 p.m. Sharp.

Dress.—Marching order without overcoats.

Leave of absence from this parade can only be obtained from me in writing.

Lieut. G. M. Billings will be in command of the Company.

Church Parade.—On Sunday 30th instant.

Fall in on the Bund opposite Ewo at 10.30 a.m.

Dress.—Church Parade order with f.s. caps, see Corps Regn. Sect. 6, Page 54. Medals will be worn. No bandoliers.

New Member.—Pte. C. F. D. Lowe c/o Liddell Bros. Posted to No. 4 Section.

Returned from Leave.—Pte. L. P. O'Driscoll, posted to No. 4 Section.

Pte. S. L. Harrobin, posted to No. 4 Section.

Resignations.—Pte. H. J. Phillips; Pte. H. A. Clifton on leaving Shanghai to serve in H. M. Army for the period of the War.

(Sgd.) H. W. PITCHER, Major, Commanding "A" Company (British), S.V.C.

Shanghai, April 26, 1916.

S. V. Artillery

Battery Orders by Capt. R. W. Davis, Commanding S. V. Artillery.

No. 11-16.

Battery Parade.—The usual Battery Parade on Friday will be cancelled tomorrow, Friday, the 26th.

Instead of the parade there will be drill in plain clothes.

Inspection Parade.—The Battery will fall in at the Gunshed at 2.10 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th, to take part in the Corps Parade to be held in lieu of the usual Inspection Parade on the Racecourse. Compulsory attendance is necessary at this parade to pass as efficient.

Leave of absence, if essential, must be obtained from the O.C. I hope there will be no applications for this.

Move off at 2.35 p.m. Dress: full marching order, with rifles and bayonets. Swords will not be carried. Rifles will be inspected at this parade. Helmets, haversacks, water-bottles and belts.

Church Parade.—Fall in at the Gunshed on Sunday, the 30th, at 10 a.m. Drill order: f.s. caps, swords, and belts. Medals will be worn. Rifles with bayonets will be carried for use during the afternoon at the Rifle Range.

Musketry.—The last opportunity for improving scores will be on Sunday.

lay afternoon at the Rifle Range, immediately after the Church Parade. Lunch will be provided on the Range.

Extra ammunition may be purchased from Sgt. Gordon at the Range, 50c. for 20 rds.

New Member.—Gnr. A. Payne, posted to No. 1 Gun.

Ponies.—The following are being kept during May:—

7 Yates 9 Cranfield

12 Agassiz 13 Taylor

14 Davis 24 Ferguson

25 Welman 26 Ward, F.

29 Stuart 30 Gordon

Annual Rifle Meeting.—This will take place on June 3 and 4.

Carbines.—The rifles with which the Battery is armed at present will be changed for carbines on and after May 1 next. Rifles should be returned in good condition to Headquarters on or as soon after that date as possible.

R. W. Davis, Capt.

April 26, 1916.

Revolver Club

The April revolver competition for the "Experts Medal" will close on Sunday evening, April 30, during the month of May the Club's annual revolver championship competition will be held. It is open to members only. Two re-entries will be allowed; club standard targets will be used; total number of shots to be fired 40; ranges 10, 15, 20, 25 yards; time limit 1 hour. Winner receives the gold medal and 2nd and 3rd silver medals.

SWIMMING SEASON

The public swimming bath in North Szechuen Road, near the Hongkew Recreation Ground, will be open on and after Monday, May 1, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. The bath will be reserved for the use of ladies and children from 9 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., except on Sundays.

At the Front



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Billiards

Mr. C. W. Porter, the Settlement's billiards crack, when qualifying to meet Captain E. I. M. Barrett in the final for the handicap championship, played in his most convincing style and had a comparatively easy victory over Mr. J. E. Gibson. The final score certainly was close, but the winner had made up a lot of ground.

They started with the champion owing 150 in 500 and Mr. Gibson receiving 75. The latter's best break was 25, whereas Mr. Porter showed up with 83, 67, 59, 48, 41 and numerous thirties and twenties. He was soon level, but, after the 400 mark Mr. Gibson spurred and made the final run close, Mr. Porter eventually winning with 44 in hand.

The game was played at the Engineers' Institute. The date of the final has not yet been fixed.

GOLF UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Depredations of a Crow Stir Bangkok Sports Club

The peccadilloes of the golfing crew at the Sports Club continue to annoy golfers and amuse other folk, says the Bangkok Times of February 24. Last evening he made a big haul, securing five balls. A bird of discernment, he refused to touch three golf balls placed on the green by a golfer with a gun. The golfer waited patiently in hiding but the crow disdained the balls and wouldn't come within range of the gun. The golf caddies are anxious to find the balls the crow has taken already—there is over three ficals in fees waiting against the handing over of the same to the Club Secretary.

The feeling of golfers on the subject is reflected in the suggestion book. "Suggested that the crow on green No. 7 be shot now" reads one entry, which carries many signatures. Another requests that the "nest be found and the balls returned."

A third entry reads "that the crow episode be referred to the Shooting Section and a suitable cup be offered for the extinction of the crow to be known as the Crow Cup." Meanwhile the crow gets balls. He is no respecter of persons. Some folk take golf seriously, others as a game. The crow takes the ball of a player whom the ordinary member would hesitate to address during the progress of a game. "There is no doubt he has sense of humor," says one of the range of the golfer sportsman's run, seems to be the opinion among non-golfers.

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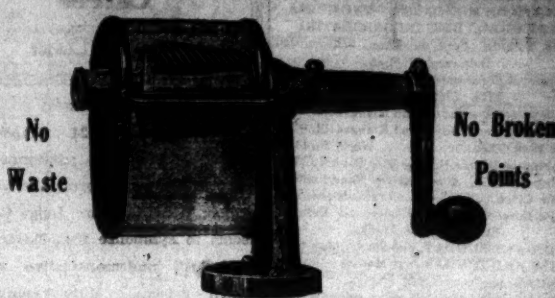
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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED
HONG KONG OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kluge Rd., 3rd
Floor, Canton, U. S. A.

Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Fifth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

London Office, 10, Pall Mall, London, W. 1, England

Telegrams:—Japan Advertiser Building
Tokyo Bureau, 10, Maruyama, Tokyo, Japan

Subscription Rates

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$30.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month, \$2.50

SUNDAY, per Year, \$10.00
SUNDAY, per Month, \$0.80

Mail to Outposts, 50 cents per month, or
\$6.00 per year extra.

Added to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
30 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1422 Business Office, World.

1423 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATHANS SHANGHAI

THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The weather is likely to remain fair.
Night rather cold and northerly
breezes all along the coast.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 27, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

America's Mexican Policy

(New York World)

FOR a few years past the condition of Mexico has been so unsettled as to raise the question on both sides of the Atlantic whether the time has not come when some foreign power ought, in the general interest of society, to intervene, to establish a protectorate or some other form of government in that country and guarantee its continuance.

"You will not fall to assure the Government of Mexico that the President neither has nor can ever have, any sympathy with such designs, in whatever quarter they may arise or whatever character they may take on."

"The President never for a moment doubts that the republican system, as to pass safely through all ordeals and prove a permanent success in our own country, and so to be recommended to adoption by all other nations."

"But he thinks also that the system everywhere has to make its way painfully through difficulties and embarrassments which result from the action of antagonistic elements which are a legacy of former times and very different institutions."

"The President is hopeful of the ultimate triumph of this system over all obstacles, as well in regard to Mexico as in regard to every other American state; but he feels that those states are nevertheless justly entitled to a greater forbearance and more generous sympathies from the Government and people of the United States than they are likely to receive in any other quarter."

"The President trusts that your mission, manifesting these sentiments, will reassure the Government of Mexico of his best disposition to favor their commerce and their internal improvements."

"I find the archives here full of complaints against the Mexican Government for violation of contracts and spoliation and cruelties practised against American citizens. It is not the President's intention to send forward such claims at the present moment. He willingly defers the performance of a duty, which at any time would seem ungracious, until the incoming Administration in Mexico shall have had time, if possible, to cement its authority."

These are not the words of Woodrow Wilson defining the attitude of the United States toward the Carranza Government in Mexico. They are the words of Abraham Lincoln defining the attitude of the United States toward the Juarez Government.

President Wilson's Mexican policy is President Lincoln's Mexican policy.

When the Lincoln Administration came into power, Mexico had been in a turmoil for years. The Juarez Government had come into power but was unable to enforce order over the country. Not only had American property been destroyed but American lives had been lost and a member of the American Legation had been murdered.

The memorandum printed above was part of President Lincoln's instructions to the American Minister to Mexico, and it defined the principle that President Wilson has followed

General Cadorna's Career

A Trusted Leader

(London Times)

London, March 24.—Simple and modest, quiet and passionate, his features and his uniform alike weather-beaten, General Count Luigi Cadorna seems to symbolize the character of the hard, undemonstrative warfare which modern conditions compel him to conduct. To his friends he often complains of the "unpleasant war to which we are condemned," and expresses wonder whether some turn of military fortune will ever permit the employment of cavalry as a decisive arm. On his way to France through the Mont Cenis tunnel and the gorges of Savoy, his thoughts returned to the campaigns of Napoleon, and he put himself the question which so many soldiers and laymen have asked since August, 1914: What would Napoleon have done had he lived to conduct modern operations?

The question is likely to remain unanswered, for it is uncertain whether, in modern circumstances, Napoleon would ever have found scope for his genius. He might have hurled masses of men against impregnable lines. That the Germans have done, with appalling results. He might have multiplied artillery and have sought to blot out his foe under an abundant hail of metal. This also the Germans have done, without securing decisive victory.

Possibly the quick brain of some Italian soldier may find a short cut to triumph—Italians have ever claimed "Napoleone Buonaparte" as a scion of their race—but pending this desirable development General Cadorna and his Staff believe in the soundness of their national proverb. *Chi va piano, va sano e va lontano*. Under his command the Italian forces have already gone "far" enough to keep the invader from their territory and to wrest from him many a broad region of his own land. They believe that with patience and tenacity, further progress will be made until the way becomes easier and progress more rapid.

In spite of his learning, General Cadorna is no military pedant. He has striven with success to adapt the Italian Army to the unprecedented conditions in which it has to fight, and to overcome by resourcefulness and initiative the peculiar difficulties of the mountainous terrain through which its lines run. His character has always been marked by vivacity.

Born in 1850 and trained in the Military College of Milan, he quickly found that his vivacious temperament brought him more often under arrest than to the laurels of the plodding student. At the age of 15 he entered the Turin Military Academy, and three years later left it as the first of his class. Promoted captain in 1875, he attracted attention by his concise and lucid writings upon the frontiers of Italy; and when, in 1883, he became major of infantry, he revolutionized the whole Italian doctrine of infantry tactics. From 1886 onwards, as a Staff officer, he gained the confidence of old General Count Pianella and established his reputation as a practical soldier of rare ability.

His first notable military exploit was the surrounding, by his regiment, the 10th Bersaglieri, of a whole enemy detachment at maneuvers—an exploit more brilliant, though less solid, than the remarkable retreat which his forces accomplished during the grand maneuvers of 1911 in Piedmont.

Cadorna has never played to the gallery. Eminently prudent and careless of his personal prestige, he has concentrated his attention upon "the thing in itself" rather than upon the production of brilliant effects. In his hands the Italian Army has acquired a cohesion and solidity of which the Austrians long feigned to believe it incapable. And from the King downwards there is no Italian soldier who doubts that when conditions shall allow of a more vigorous offensive the acumen and initiative of Cadorna will carry the Army forward to the victory of which it grows daily more confident.

In dealing with our unfortunate neighbor to the south.

Mexico is still making its way "painfully through difficulties and embarrassments," but the Administration at Washington today is still guided by the principles laid down by the Lincoln Administration fifty-five years ago, and no Government at Washington has a moral or a political right to be guided by any other principles.

CARING FOR THE LEPERS

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—

Not long ago, a young Italian woman applied to a hospital dispensary in a certain eastern city to be treated for a peculiar skin disease. An examination revealed the fact that it was leprosy. Whereupon the citizens of the neighborhood where the young woman lived, shuddered and reported the matter to the health authorities. Now the health officers had no authority to act; there was the usual lack of provision for lepers in the state budget. But they had to do something, so they hurriedly erected a cabin in an isolated district and removed the young woman to it. Here she was confined for several weeks until her husband, also an Italian, secured her release through the courts on the strength of his promise to take her out of the state and never to return.

This was all very well for that particular state, but it is something of a shock to learn that such cases happen frequently—that persons afflicted with leprosy are continually being shifted around the country because no state feels any special responsibility for them. In this instance, of course, the young woman was an Italian and the state probably argued that it was up to the Italian government to look after her, certainly not the state in which she happened to be a transient. Still, it illustrates the universal laxity of law which permits a person so afflicted to drop completely out of sight with every chance of the infection being carried to others.

As a remedy to this situation a bill has now been introduced into Congress providing for the establishment of a national leprosy hospital where persons afflicted with leprosy may be efficiently treated and properly isolated from the rest of the community. At the present time there are only three states which have any specific provisions for lepers. There are state appropriations for prisons, for insane asylums, for sanitation and for paupers, but the lepers are in a class by themselves. They are an obligation which everybody has chosen to ignore and shift on to somebody else.

Leprosy is not as contagious as some other diseases—tuberculosis, for instance. In Hawaii, where the disease was thoroughly investigated at the United States health station, it was found that only five per cent of the Hawaiian natives were actually susceptible to it. In other words, of all the persons thrown into direct contact with lepers, sometimes living in the same houses with them, only five per cent contracted the disease. Nothing definite is known as to how the infection is carried, although it is thought that the nasal secretions have something to do with it.

Also, the theory has been advanced that leprosy is due to diet. It was brought out in the testimony before the house committee reporting on the bill for a national leprosy hospital, that in Iceland it is supposed that the disease is caused by the large amount of decayed fish consumed. It seems that in the keeping process the fish sometimes become tainted, and this, together with the fact that the natives eat both the heads and tails, is considered cause enough for leprosy. The diet theory for leprosy was investigated by the same government commission which investigated pellagra, however, and it was not sustained.

The Johns Hopkins University hospital at Baltimore for years took care of a woman leper who had come there for treatment. In the beginning her case was reported to the state authorities, but the state of Maryland had never had any lepers and didn't care to have. So the young woman continued to live in the hospital where she was very useful for clinical purposes to the student doctors.

The case of the leper, John Early, is well known. Early, who claimed to have contracted the disease while a United States soldier in the Philippines, was first apprehended in 1908 in the Salvation Army headquarters in Washington. The District of Columbia also was prejudiced against lepers and had never considered the possibility of housing one. The health officer had not the slightest idea as to how he was going to dispose of Early, but it was obviously his duty to see that he was confined.

As it turned out, the first night Early spent on a cot in an ambulance, and the next few days in a tent. Then he was removed to a brick building owned by the government, where he was well cared for. Sometime later, he was released in order that he might go to the Skin and Cancer Hospital in New York, but only on condition that he be promised not to return. Nevertheless, the next year he was back again, living in the same brick building. Once more he was taken to

New York, and for a long time nothing was heard of him except an occasional news item once in California and once in the state of Washington, which showed that he was traveling about the country with apparent freedom.

Then one day the District Health officer was called on the telephone and told that John Early was at one of Washington's large hotels waiting to be arrested. On arriving at the specified room, the health officer found him in the center of a large and interested assembly of newspaper reporters, to whom he was describing his journey east on a Pullman car and holding forth on the relative advantages and disadvantages of the best hotels. He is now back in the brick building at an annual expense to the District of \$3,300.

Leprosy is prevalent in all foreign countries where strenuous measures have not been taken to suppress it. At times it has been thought that climate might have something to do with it, since so many lepers are seen in the tropics, but this, like many other facts concerning leprosy, is only a theory. There are also lepers in Iceland, Scandinavia and Russia. The disease reaches its widest growth among the native tribes of South Africa, where no efforts at all have been made to check its spread. British India comes next. Here charity institutions have been established for persons afflicted with leprosy but entrance to these is entirely voluntary. The same is true of Turkey. The Turkish government has provided a national leprosy hospital, but the roads around Jerusalem are lined with the camps of lepers who prefer to earn their bread by begging.

Japan has practically succeeded in eliminating the disease from that country by means of its very excellent leprosy hospitals, as have also England and Germany, and in Germany there is none. Germany was free from this particular scourge from the time of the Middle Ages until about 1870, when a servant girl from Baltic Russia introduced the infection. Arriving in Northern Prussia, she had obtained employment in a hotel where the landlord and his wife soon became contaminated. Within a comparatively short time there were fifty cases, and the government decided it was time to take some action in the matter. It established a leprosy hospital and compelled every person afflicted with leprosy to enter it. As a result the disease was stamped out.

The United States has been active in cleaning up Hawaii and the Philippines and checking the spread of leprosy in these islands, but back home we have been entirely unconscious that there was any need to combat the disease. Most of us had come to the conclusion that it was one of those queer ancient maladies described in the Bible—we never really thought that people had it any more. Hence the consternation caused by the arrival of a leper in a city and hence the lack of provision for him. The state legislatures cannot be expected to vote for an appropriation to take care of stray lepers when they have a vague idea that leprosy became extinct along with the saber-toothed cat.

Yet in Louisiana there are over three hundred lepers, and Louisiana has established a leprosy hospital on the banks of the Mississippi River not far from Baton Rouge. Besides this institution there is one in Massachusetts supported by the state, and one in San Francisco County, California, provided by the county. These represent the total efforts of the American people to take care of their leper unfortunates. If the bill for a national leprosy hospital is passed by Congress it will be the answer to this problem.

Poems Worth Reading

The Slang of Yesteryear
From the Boston Globe

Where is the slang of yesteryear?

Those words and phrases gay,
That formerly assailed our ears,
Are seldom heard today.

"Shoo fly; don't bother me,"

"Johnny, get your gun."

"Ah, there—stay there."

"Well, how are you, son?"

"Red head—white horse."

"Go and soak your head,"

"Come, now! Stick-in-the-mud!"

Your boots are full of lead."

"Hold your horses, cally,"

"Don't you get too fly,"

"Over the left," "You're a dude,"

"Wait till the clouds roll by."

Alas, the slang of yesteryear,

Emphatic, choice and terse,

Like much that's old "gives up the ghost."

Displaced by something worse,

Herr Harden On Peace Terms

A Remarkable Article

The general tendency to regard Germany as standing on the brink of critical "decisions" is reflected in an article by Herr Harden in the *Zukunft*. He depicts Germany as being reasonably unwilling "to be compelled to lay waste fresh areas of the world and to redouble the triumphs of death," but as being no longer able to be content with an interminable defensive. He writes:—

"Six months ago the Germans could be content with defence, holding and saying what they had conquered, and using what they had conquered to repel you. Now it is too late. . . . Can we wait until the enemy has spied out every feature of our system of war economics, and until at last there creeps upon us the state of want which at present is mere lies. It cannot be denied that our third harvest would be more difficult than the second, that it would be difficult to make good our supplies—not indeed of men, but of important raw materials—and that our expenditure of money would increase immediately. After three blockade years others would occupy the places in the chief markets from which it seemed impossible that German trade could be expelled. Dare we wait? The enemy's longing for delay gives us the answer 'No!'"

In these circumstances, according to Herr Harden, Germany ought not merely to whisper, but to shout, that there is still a short space of time during which Germany might come to terms. She "does not want Europe to become poor and desolate." She has won great victories, but "reason warns her against stretching the bow too tight." Without loss of honor her enemies might make a decent and "enduring" peace, which "would not bolt and bar the way to gradual reconciliation and European harmony."

Herr Harden then suggests peace offers, which are, apparently, to include a little disarmament, a little international socialism, and a proposal to pool war expenses. He says that Germany should address her enemies as follows:—

"A limitation of armaments, adapted to the new graduations of power, is thinkable, for a nation which has got the indispensable breathing-space need not wear so much armor as if it still had to win this breathing-space against the sword of other armed nations. Conceivable also is a War Debts Association, which would be a firm support of the will for peace. Do you want to escape from the fog of lies into clear air, and to leave the crumbling pomp and vanities of palaces already undermined for the clean halls of honorable community in labor, which in a generation might wipe out a part of the damage done yesterday and today? You will find us not unreasonable. Are the survivors to feel that the war, in spite of all its horrors, has brought the white races of Europe forward, and so erected a permanent monument to the fallen, or are your people still to be swindled with the pretence that the strong and stubbornly efficient Germans must be so thrown down that they cannot rise up again in any near future? There is still time—a short time—for agreement."

Peace Or Desperate Warfare

Herr Harden considers that, having made these benevolent proposals, Germany will have a perfectly clear conscience. If they are refused, Germany will have paid "the last debt which she owed to the world and to humanity," and can proceed to be more frightful than ever, with complete indifference to the views of neutrals and especially of the United States. Herr Harden writes:—

"We are not to be caught in pincers between a miserable peace and exhaustion by a long war—with the consolation that a long war will devastate the world, enemies as well as friends. We will not wait upon your pleasure. If there must be death, we will determine the hour. No neutral State could expect us to think of its advantage and its comfort rather than of the security of our life. If the dispute with the United States can be covered over with any respectable formula there need be no splitting of hairs; after a settlement the Anglo-American dispute about the right to export and about the making of cotton contraband would soon become hot."

"But if Britain is yearning for proof that we cannot wound her in the heart with submarines and air craft, and if she will not discuss peace until this has been proved, the United States must reconcile itself to the conviction that no further hesitations will cripple our submarine war and that no stars and no stripes will protect a ship in the war zone. . . . We are not tired and not afraid, and 19 months have not paled our resolution. A worthy and moderate peace is welcome, but the enfeebling of Germany's power to strike—never!"

Statesmen Who Carry Their Country Safely Through War

"I don't think history will be harsh to the Englishmen who kept the seas and raised a fighting force of four millions for the struggle with the Kaiser, but they must wait."

So writes Mr. J. A. Spender in one of his informing Letters to the Antipodes in the Westminster Gazette.

Pitt and Lincoln

"The statesmen who carry their country safely through a long war must look to history and not to their contemporaries for their justification. A hundred years after we hail Pitt as a saviour of his country, but his contemporaries assailed him with remorseless venom all through the long struggle with Napoleon. Lincoln is a saint and a hero to posterity, but words will not express what the contemporary critic and journalist thought of his bungling, his weakness, his lawyer-like methods, his wait-and-see procrastinations. I don't think history will be harsh to the Englishmen who kept the seas and raised a fighting force of four millions for the struggle with the Kaiser, but they must wait for gratitude till by-and-by."

"The standard by which the politician is judged, while a war is on, is an entirely unreal one. The public carries its peace ideas into war, it imagines that you have only to order things to get them done, that it only needs a display of executive vigor to be sure of victory. It cannot realise all at once that the King's writ ceases to run on the battlefield, that with the declaration of war you are launched on a sea of incalculable hazards and experiments, a large number of which must go wrong before the end is reached. In this war, at all events, it has got well into its mind that indiscriminate censure of generals and fighting men is mean and odious, and that is a great gain. But *en revanche* it is the more inclined to scold the politicians."

Mr. Spender points out some of the results which have come from a Coalition Government, and shows that the halting of Governments "is the one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin."

"When the airman who got returned to Parliament last week said afterwards to an admiring interviewer that 'the air was something,' he brought himself into line with the noble army of cranks."

The Air Is Everything

"Since the beginning of this war we have heard successively that men were everything, that munitions were everything, that finance was everything, that the blockade was everything, that flying is everything. There must be at least a hundred inventors who are utterly convinced that if certain engines of war produced by themselves had not been turned down by the War Office or the Admiralty the war would have been over six months ago. The honest fanatic who sticks to his one point may be respected and forgiven; but restless politicians and newspapers on the stunt which take up everything in turn with the sole idea of finding something to throw at the Government are a mere nuisance. Our Old Solemn System

"Never have I felt so convinced of the merits of our old solemn system of Government and Opposition as when I have watched the efforts of the so-called ginger-parties in the House of Commons. They have no body to lead them who carries any weight; the House sighs for weariness at their perpetual interventions on all subjects at the same length and with the same emphasis and the same querulous drone."

"One looks in vain for proportion, perspective, concentration on any settled line of policy. They are all over the place, perpetually feeling about for popular grievances and plausible cries, and rushing blindly on any course which their favourite newspapers think promising for their circulation departments."

"The worst price that we paid for the Coalition Government was the destruction of a regular Opposition, with an 'official line' laid down by people who would be responsible for carrying it out if they brought the Government down. That meant discrimination, gravity, and a certain measure of consistency. Now we have only snipers who shoot at random, and are always hitting in the wrong place. Our Pious Vows

"When the war began we registered a large number of pious vows. We said that there would inevitably be reverses, and that we would accept them with fortitude; we said that the war would be long, and that we would endure it with patience; we said that Governments would err, but that we would make charitable allowances for the frailty of human nature. We said that we would bury our politics and be one people in the supreme cause of the nation."

"On the whole, we may look back on the twenty months and say we have not done so badly. But when the Party truce was proclaimed, a large number of active politicians found their occupation gone, and really enterprising newspaper men saw themselves condemned to live for months at a stretch on the dry husks of censored news and correct patriotism. So, before a year was out, we had a group of ambitious men bursting with undelivered speeches and embittered by forced abstinence from their most congenial pursuit. Some were quite honest, and believed themselves to be charged with a patriotic mission. Others were of the adventurous kind which comes to the top in all times of trouble."

"Behind them was a press which offered fame—or notoriety—to those who would join in the game of Government-baiting. Material for criticism was abundant, and much of it quite legitimate, but the critics are the most uncritical of men. All material is equally good to them—air, sea, munitions, blockade, compulsory service, married men's grievances, every complaint, rumour, fad, that can be turned into a 'stunt' or made a stick to beat the Government with. One thing after another is picked up and dropped."

Government Baiting

"We shall get through these troubles, and I advise you not to take them too seriously. After all, the one luxury which the citizen of a belligerent country has left to him in time of war is that of attacking his Government, and in all countries alike it is the favourite reaction from the tension of war."

"One sees it everywhere—in Germany, in Austria, in Russia, in France, in England, and even in Turkey. The military gentlemen who impose an iron censorship on the German press in all that concerns their affairs leave it free to bombard the civil Government. You would suppose from the articles and reports which appear in a large number of German newspapers that, while a victorious army was showering blessings on the Empire, an incompetent civil Government was oppressing its people, depriving them of food, which it is keeping locked away in some secret cupboard, and ruining everything by muddle and favoritism. The Government cannot defend itself without making the damaging admission that the food is actually short, so it stands to be shot at as the unworthy partner of the invincible and all-efficient army."

"In France there have been several changes of Government, and every Minister spends a large part of his time in cross-examination by Committees of the Chamber. In Russia Governments come into favor and lose favor, and Prime Ministers come on the scene and pass from the scene for reasons which are undiscoverable by all except experts in Russian politics. Here we have had one Prime Minister and two Governments, and large numbers of people and all-enterprising newspaper editors with really big circulations remain entirely convinced that they could conduct the war a great deal better than either of them, or than any combination of the despised politicians."

"We have had an air candidate, we have a married man's candidate, we are going to have a liquor candidate, and then, no doubt, we shall have a widow's son candidate, and probably after that a blockade candidate, and perhaps even some intrepid person will come forward as a single man's candidate. This is what we come to when the despised party-system goes by the board."

"Don't run away with the notion that serious people here have the slightest intention of ousting the Government and plunging into the unknown. In the House itself the malcontent groups have little weight, and the Cabinet is more together than at the beginning of the war. The agitators have their opportunity and are skilful in choosing their subjects; but the House rates them at their proper value and will carry us through safely to the end," concludes Mr. Spender.

Earl Brassey's Farewell To His Yacht

"Earl Brassey last Saturday publicly presented his famous yacht *Sunbeam* to Captain Lusden, director of the Royal Indian Marine, representing the Government of India, for use as a hospital ship," says the Bombay correspondent of the Telegraph.

"Earl Brassey took farewell of his old yacht with emotion. The *Sunbeam*, he said, 'though it had logged half a million miles, had many years of life yet. . . . 'Dear old vessel,' he ended, 'how many, many days of joy and sorrow are blended with your name. You are a household word in many lands. Nothing that is unworthy man's yearning and 'chequered' story. Old friend, you are as a living thing to me. Farewell.'"

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Spiritualism ☉ By Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst

"Is spiritualism a fact or an illusion? Please answer yes or no." The writer can hardly have acquainted herself familiarly with the vast and varied quantity of ideas com-

prised under the term spiritualism, or she would hardly have insisted upon a categorical reply, for out of it all some may be fact while some may also be illusion, so that neither

yes nor no would fairly fit the inquiry.

To one class of spiritualists the word suggests only table-tipping, knocking and rappings. A lady of my acquaintance tells me that her mother, who died four months ago, announces her presence by one of these means. Or it may denote a class of communications, usually of a very childish quality, that are conveyed through a specially endowed medium.

Then again it is made to include even such spiritual influence and activity as is expressed by the Scripture phrases: "Quench not the spirit; it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, that I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh."

My inquirer will readily see that to accept all this heterogeneous mixture with a single affirmative or to reject it all with an unqualified negative is quite out of the question. It is hardly prudent to deny that there is some foundation for the very singular style of idea regarding which my correspondent's question is asked.

There are claimed to be a million and a half of spiritualists in America and it is almost a libel upon human nature to suppose that one and a half

per cent of our population are the prey of delusion, not to say the victims of incurable lunacy. "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy." Truth does not leave off at the point where leaves of our ability to prove truth. It is always a wise thing to leave the door open.

"We are spirit as well as flesh, and if our belief in immortality is a valid belief, there are spirits in the other life and there is no necessary reason for supposing that there is no means by which spirits there become influential over spirits here. We might excuse ourselves from supposing that in order to make themselves felt by us they have to resort to such undignified means as pounding on the wall or knocking over furniture or making such inane deliverances as are sometimes attributed to them.

The Bible teaches the doctrine of guardian angels and there is nothing irreverent or unreasonable in supposing that spirits that leave this life for the other are employed in that capacity. I think that my mother would fill that position for me better than any of the other angels that have, never had the opportunity of the pleasure of becoming closely acquainted with me.

If it is as fine a thing as that, that my correspondent means by spiritualism I will answer her question with a simple affirmative.

Blind Love

By William F. Kirk

When Horace Highbrow tells Lucille

Hop madly he adores her, She listens to his lengthy spiel

And not one whit he bores her.

But when he swears by all the gods

He'll go through life obeying,

She ought to know that isn't so.

And discount what he's saying.

When fair Lucille has heard the things

Her other beaus have told her,

And saying "This is sudden!" flings

Her head upon his shoulder;

When she has cooed, "My nobleman!"

And other phony phrases,

He ought to stop and call a cop.

But love is blind as blazes.

Facts About the Famous

Alfred Capper in his Reminiscences tells the following about Dr. Knight-Bruce, Bishop of Mashona-land. He had been preaching on the famous text which bids us to turn the other cheek to him who has smitten us.

"During the following week he met a bullying Boer farmer, who grossly insulted him, and then smacked him on the face. 'Now,' cried he to the Bishop, 'turn the other cheek and I'll smack that, too.' The Bishop meekly did as he was told, and the Boer caught him an awful crack on that side of his face, also. Then he turned to go away.

"Wait a minute," quietly remarked the little Bishop, taking off his coat as he spoke and hanging

it up on the bough of a neighboring tree. There, now, that's the Bishop, he's done his duty; here's Knight-Bruce in his shirt sleeves; come on. Half an hour later they took the Boer home on a wheelbarrow."

"Lord Rothschild," answered Mr. Morgan. "Why on earth do you call him that?" asked his friend, in surprise. "That's easily explained," replied the millionaire. "It's because he never loses a (s) cent!"

J. Pierpont Morgan, the millionaire, tells a good story about his father, the founder of the family's gigantic fortune. The late financier was one day showing a friend his magnificent dog kennels, when suddenly the visitor stopped to admire a particularly fine pointer.

"That's a beautiful dog!" he exclaimed. "What do you call him?"

Queen Mary, in writing to her personal friends, uses a small sheet of note paper with Buckingham Palace stamped in dark blue letters. Queen Alexandra uses a much larger sheet, addressed from Marlborough House. But neither of their Majesties has a crown stamped on their private note paper, as have almost all other European royalties.



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 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

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C. T. HBU, Manager.

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March 10, 1916.

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(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

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5559.

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Famous President Of Ann Arbor Dies

Dr. James B. Angell of Michigan University Completes Long And Busy Life

Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 1.—Dr. James Burrill Angell, president emeritus of the University of Michigan, died today. He had been ill for many months.

As one of the foremost educators of his time, Dr. James Burrill Angell had the incidental distinction of being the oldest college president in point of service in the United States.

With his combined terms as head of the University of Vermont and the University of Michigan he had been a college president for forty-eight years. He was a pioneer in the great system of state universities and co-education. He conferred degrees on nearly 2,500 graduates, 200 of whom were women.

Born in Scituate, Rhode Island, January 7, 1828, James Angell served during his early manhood as a farm hand on his father's estate and attended Brown University. At twenty-four he was invited to become a professor of modern languages in the university. Among students in his classes were Richard Olney and John Hay.

During the later years of his work at Brown, Professor Angell wrote editorials for the Providence Journal and found this so much to his liking that he abandoned his academic work to become editor of the paper.

After five years in Vermont, Doctor Angell gave way to insistent calls from Michigan and accepted the presidency of the state university there in 1871.

During his administration the student body increased from 1,207 to 5,188. The annual appropriations rose from \$25,000 to \$660,000. The faculty grew from thirty-nine members to 400.

AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

Siccawei Weather Report

25.—The pressures are rising in Northern, Central and Western China. Overcast and gloomy weather during the whole day, clearing up at 9 p.m.

26.—Cold and rather heavy rain with dense mist in the early morning as a result of the new breezes briskly setting in the damp atmosphere of our regions. Weather clearing up at 9 a.m.

Meteorological Readings:			
Wednesday, April 26, 1916.			
WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg. mm	.....	762.47	765.81
" " inches	.....	30.02	30.07
Variation mm. for 24 h	.....	2.53	1.28
Variation mm. for 12 h	.....	1.46	1.22
Wind Direction	.....	N	new
" " Kilom per hour	.....	3	5
" " Miles	.....	1.9	5.0
Temperature Cent	.....	11.2	12.1
" " Fahr	.....	52.2	53.8
Humidity: co	.....	95	94
Nobility: 5 10	.....	10	10
Rainfall mm	.....	1.4	15.6
Rainfall inches	.....	0.06	0.61

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	10.00*	Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. F. O. S.
.. 5	..	San Francisco etc.	Yucatan	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 8	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 11	..	Seattle	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 15	..	New York	Indrawadi	Br.	C. F. O. S.
.. 19	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. F. O. S.
.. 20	..	San Francisco	Florida	Br.	Dodwell
.. 21	..	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 25	..	San Francisco	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 3	P.M.	Vancouver	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 4	..	Seattle	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. F. O. S.
.. 12	..	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 17	P.M.	Vancouver	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. F. O. S.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 27	6.30*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	3.00	Nagasaki	Penn	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 29	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Portos	Br.	Cie M. M.
.. 29	..	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 2	P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Monteagle	Br.	C. F. O. S.
.. 2	10.30*	Moji, Kobe etc.	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 7	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 9	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 27	D.L.	London via Cape	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
.. 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tenue	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	10.30*	London via Cape	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 4	A.M.	London via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 4	D.L.	Liverpool	Alax	Br.	B. & S.
.. 8	..	Genoa, London	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 10	P.M.	Marseilles	Portos	Br.	Cie M. M.
.. 10	P.M.	London via Ports	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
.. 12	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	3.30	London via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	D.L.	London	Onia	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	..	Genoa	Monmouthshire	Br.	Cie M. M.
.. 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Br.	Cie M. M.
.. 28	A.M.	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Br.	Cie M. M.
.. 11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Br.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	D.L.	Swatow, Wuhu	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 28	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Toonan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 28	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 2	8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	..	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 4	P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	..	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 27	7.00*	Tientsin, Dainy	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	D.L.	Tientsin	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	8.00*	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Br.	S. M. R.
.. 28	3.00	Vladivostok	Penna	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 28	A.M.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	..	Tsingtao	Risai Maau	Jap.	S. M. R.
May 2	10.30*	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	B. & S.
.. 2	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
May 1	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 5	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 26	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2988	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 26	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	N.S.C.W.
Apr 26	Japan	Daisetsusan maru	1345	Jap.	R. V. F.	9 p
Apr 26	Vladivostok	Penna	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
Apr 26	Hankow	Kutwo	631	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 26	Wenchow	Poochi	..	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	..

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 26	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 26	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 26	Hongkong	Kwangtuh	1536	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 26	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Java Ports via Kobe	Tillatjap	2472	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
.. 26	Antung	Chekiang	1513	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.
.. 26	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2988	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 26	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 26	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hoihow	826	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1451	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 26	Poochow	Hsinfong	1385	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 p.	April 22	Cruise	Ajax	Am. Aux.	800	..	80	Lundberg
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. cru.	9215	20	500	Day

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fusubiki, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	Date
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 22
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Helenus	Feb. 2
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
Knight Companion	Feb. 21
Machon	Apr. 2
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Neleus	Apr. 27
Nore	Mar. 26
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Protestant	Mar. 2
Sawa Maru	Jan. 23
Tereusia	Apr. 9
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazona	Mar. 23
Atantique	Mar. 5
Brisbane River	Mar. 25
Polynesien	Mar. 29

For Bombay

Malta**	Apr. 3
Nagoya**	Apr. 17
Novara**	Mar. 20

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Apr. 23
Empress of Asia	Apr. 22
Empress of Japan	Apr. 8
Hazel Dollar	Mar. 4
Kumi Maru	Apr. 9
Kamakura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
Manila Maru	Apr. 4
Sado Maru	Apr. 9
Shimo Maru	Feb. 26
Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
Indra	Feb. 7
Indrabamba	Mar. 17
Netherby Hall	Apr. 25
St. Patrick	Feb. 27

For San Francisco, etc.

Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17
**With English Mail.	

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Antiochus	Apr. 8	June 3
Carnarvonshire	Apr. 8	May 30
Cyclops	Mar. 8	May 3
Deucalion	Feb. 27	May 20
Hirano Maru	Apr. 28	Apr. 28
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May 15
Kashima Maru	Apr. 30	Apr. 30
Katori Maru	Mar. 25	May 15
Kaohgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Apr. 30
Lycaon	Apr. 11	May 4
Malta**	Apr. 15	May 25
Mentor	Feb. 24	May 27
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Monmouthshire	Apr. 2	Apr. 2
Nellore	Apr. 15	May 29
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 11
Nankin**	Mar. 18	Apr. 30
Nyanza	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 8
Phemius	..	..
Pyrrhus	Feb. 25	Apr. 29
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Apr. 30
Tydeus	Apr. 15	June 11

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Apr. 26	May 19
Cordillere	May 5	May 5
Portos	Mar. 19	Apr. 28

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Apr. 4	Apr. 27
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20	May 20
Empress of Japan	..	June 9
Kamakura Maru	..	May 2
Monteagle	Mar. 18	Apr. 28
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bombay	Mar. 10	May 5
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Apr. 28
City of Lincoln	Feb. 26	Apr. 28
Eurybates	Mar. 2	May 10
Floridian	Apr. 20	May 20
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Apr. 30
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	May 1
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	May 30
St. Bede	..	May 30

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Artreus	Mar. 7	May 10
Bandon	Feb. 25	Apr. 30

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Bessie Dollar	..	May 5
Canada Maru	Apr. 13	May 10
Manila Maru	..	June 4
Nippon Maru	Apr. 8	May 4
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22	June 3
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18	May 9

* Due date is approximate.
** Transshipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOI and SWATOW.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, May 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtszepoo wharf on Thursday, April 27, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 9 p.m., on the previous day. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
Apr 6	Amoy	Anping	1159	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bombela	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8608	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. E. W.
Apr 25	Japan	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	M. B. K. W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2551	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Dec 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Elisabeth	162	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Apr 25	Japan	Fujisan maru	127	Jap.	M. K.	M. K. K. W.
Apr 22	Vladivostok	George W. Fenwick	1193	Am.	L. Everett	9 p.
Apr 25	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	9 p.
Apr 21	Swatow	Hanchow	990	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 22	Hankow	Hanchow	951	Chl.	H. Y. P. Lloyd	H. Y. P. W.
Apr 22	Foochow	Hsinlung	1385	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	C. M. S. W.
Apr 24	Chinwangtao	Helwa maru	1484	Jap.	K. M. A.	K. M. A. W.
Apr 24	Amoy	Hothlow	886	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 24	Hankow	Kwanglee	1481	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 24	Japan	Kasuga maru	2857	Jap.	N. K. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 24	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S. H. W.
Apr 25	Hankow	Kiangyu	1483	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 25	Foochow	Koboku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.	O. S. K. W.
July 10	Hankow	Mellic	1652	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B.
July 30	Hankow	Mellic	1652	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B.
Mar 29	Hankow	Melfco	406	Am.	S. Oll Co.	S. O. C. W.
Apr 22	Japan	Nanking maru	1885	Jap.	A. K. & Co.	10 p.
Apr 25	Japan	Neleus	4900	Br.	B. & S.	BV
Apr 25	Hongkong	Neleus	5336	Br.	B. & S.	H. W. Y. K.
Apr 24	Hongkong	Oania	5610	Br.	B. & S.	H. W. Y. K.
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
July 30	Teingtao	Siklang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dec 16	Gaunglee	Silesia	495	Chl.	N. C. Co.	K. N. D. W.
Feb 14	Dalny	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Moller & Co.	T. P. D.
Apr 22	Cruise	Store Nordiske	566	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p.
Apr 24	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N. K. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 25	Hongkong	Sinklang	1618	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 22	Swatow	Sinklang	1940	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 22	Hankow	Tachang maru	851	Jap.	F. W. K.	C. N. W.
Apr 24	Hankow	Tatung	1881	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
Apr 23	Otaru	Toto maru	1167	Jap.	Satoh S.	10 p.
Apr 24	Japan	Takeno maru	659	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	T. K. D. W.
Apr 24	Hongkong	Tsuanan	942	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 25	Hankow	Tsuo maru	1756	Jap.		

HEARST PAPERS ATTACK INDECISION OF WILSON ON MEXICAN SITUATION

Say Rebels Must Be Wiped Out
In Humanity's Interest and To
Avenge Americans Slain

San Francisco, April 15.—The Hearst newspapers are attacking the apparent indecision of the Wilson Administration in regard to the question of the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico. The Hearst journals say that the rebels in Mexico must be wiped out in the interests of humanity and to avenge the American soldiers who have lost their lives in the expedition.

Decide Against Withdrawal

San Francisco, April 14.—The American Cabinet met on April 14 to consider the request of the Mexican government that the American troops be withdrawn. The Cabinet unanimously decided to keep the troops in Mexico. Senator W. J. Stone, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, was present and spoke as follows on the Mexican question:

"We must decide whether we shall withdraw our troops or prepare to definitely interfere with arms in Mexican affairs. There are now 15,000 American troops engaged in the defence of the Mexican border, and the advanced guard has already marched into Mexico as far as 400 miles. It is of the utmost importance that the American army maintain the present situation."

General Gomez of the Constitutional army is marching with 2,500 troops from Sonora County to Casas Grandes. This army has several field guns and machine-guns. These troops are behind the American army and are giving some uneasiness to the American leaders.

MERCIER DEFIES BISSING

New York, April 15.—It is reported from Brussels that Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, who was warned by General von Bissing, the German Governor-General of Belgium, some time ago, has sent a long telegram to the governor, in which he says:

"Although I admire your military bravery, I believe it is my duty given me by God to appeal to the justice of the world against the cruelties and injustices inflicted by people of various countries at the hands of the Germans. I will not stop my campaign. Such a warning as you gave me is beyond your official power, and I do not see that I am bound to obey your warning. I would prefer obeying God's order to obeying any human order."

German Mines Cause No Loss to British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the enemy sprang some mines near Fricourt and Souchez, which caused no casualties. We bombarded the enemy's position north of the Somme.

There was some artillery activity between Souchez and La Bassée Canal and also in the Arras sector, where we shelled the railway station at Comines and Warneton.

There was considerable aerial activity, yesterday, there being altogether 29 combats. One of our reconnaissance was persistently attacked. All these attacks were driven off.

Two hostile aeroplanes fell in the German lines. All our machines returned safely.

Defence of Dueidar Was Gallant Action

Held by Single Company Of
Royal Scots; Killed and Cap-
tured Many Turks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—The War Office announces that the fighting in the Katia district, east of the Canal, was more severe than at first believed and the defence of Dueidar was gallantly maintained by one company of the Royal Scots. The enemy left 70 dead, numbers of prisoners and much war material.

The pursuing column of Australian troops took further prisoners. One mounted brigade engaged the enemy all day.

On the 24th, eight aeroplanes attacked and completely destroyed the Turkish camp at Katia and inflicted severe losses on the enemy. It appears as if the enemy were withdrawing from the Katia district.

Preparedness Cheapest National Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

gentlemen, to honor the officers and men of the warships here."

He then told a story to illustrate his point. He said that while he was governor of Massachusetts, he was called out to a small town to address a gathering of school children. With him were officers of his military staff. He roused the interest of his small hearers by asking them questions. He pointed to one of the officers and asked the children what he was.

"A soldier," they shouted.

"What does he do?"

"Fights."

The governor then pointed to himself and asked if they knew what he was.

"The governor," they answered.

"And what do I do?"

"Nothing," yelled the crowd.

Honor of the Flag

"You must realize," he continued when the laughter subsided, "what these men mean to us. To them is trusted the honor of the American flag. As its custodians and defenders they have a profession that which none is greater or nobler. Their lives are consecrated to the flag and what it stands for."

"Our flag is among the most beloved because it does more for the prosperity and well being of its people than any other. It is not a vast army and navy that makes the greatest government—a government is great only to the extent that it eradicates the evils that oppress its people. While other nations are fighting among themselves for supremacy, ours is battling against the common diseases and injustices of mankind."

"A proof of the greatness of our flag is in the procession of humanity that is constantly seeking our shores. The kin of all the peoples struggling in the trenches have poured in streams toward America. What is it that has induced them to leave their friends and the land made dear to them through every association of their lives? It is because the flag says that under it there is more happiness, hope and prosperity for them."

Liberty for Future

"Let us hand down to future generations that liberty which Washington, Lincoln and thousands of others fought to preserve for us."

Judge Lobingier said that the United States could be uniformly proud of the navy's record. In the Revolution the navy "put out" more men than the army. Through all our wars the navy has borne a creditable part. From John Paul Jones and Barry the record of honor and bravery ran without a flaw to Dewey and others in the Spanish-American conflict.

"We in China," he finished, "should keep up our Americanism. We should jealously preserve the national ideals and observe the American anniversaries. In the end I take the words of one of our songs: 'The Army and Navy forever!'"

Mr. Sammons made a short talk proposing a rising vote of thanks to the Association which was voted with enthusiasm.

LIVES OF MISSIONARIES IN SHENSI ENDANGERED

Eastern District Over-Run By
Thousands of 'Revolutionaries'
Who Ransack Cities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

From Our East Shensi Correspondent
Hoyanghsien, April 16.—Those whom I in my last communication called robbers, who besieged Hoyanghsien on the 4th and 5th of April, called themselves, we found out afterward, revolutionaries, who revolted against the Yuan dynasty. We believed, while they were fighting Hoyanghsien, that there were less than 200 of them.

On the eve of the 5th it was revealed to the astonishment of us all, that there were no less than 500 horsemen in one village close by the city (and that those on foot were at least twice that number. It was learned too, they were just on that date gathering in Hoyang from the surrounding five or more hahns, coming direct from Ch'ao-I-hsien, which city they had taken possession of and ransacked.

For unknown reasons, they did not put forth any real energy in their attempt to get possession of Hoyang. Early on the morning of the 6th they approached Hanchenghsien. Passing the walled market town of Taichuan, 20 li to the south of the city, they met with stout resistance from some 60 volunteers led by a very famous, just and stern "Kuren," named Kuo-sheng, who of late has been looked upon as the pacifist of Hancheng.

For five hours these brave men resisted a very fierce onslaught, and did not give in until they had suffered heavy losses. Their attackers numbered close to a thousand. Then seeing the latter jumping the wall, they ran out of the town. The whole town was looted and the houses of some rich people were set afire. A number of women and children jumped into wells and the river close by the wall.

When the city of Hancheng saw the fire of this town and heard of the story from within, its heart sank and it was decided not to make any resistance. At half past 7 in the evening of the 6th of April about 300 horsemen and a sedan-chair with the new chosen leader of the revolution, Liu Ting-hsien, from the south of Hoyang, entered and took possession of the city. A heavy ransom was demanded. By the 9th instant over 100,000 had been paid. Much more was wanted.

One of my own men being approached from both sides, is acting as mediator. On his request a proclamation was put up by "his Excellency, Liu," promising protection for the Church.

This army under Liu is increasing at a tremendous rate. From the 6th to the 9th it has grown from 1,000 to about 7,000 in number with about 1,500 Mansus. Liu is boasting that T-chuan, Lo-chuan is in his hands, that Hoyang, Chonghsien, Puch'eng, Peh-shui and Chongpuhsien are secured.

"Oh! the suffering of people!" It passes all expression.

What are the military authorities, who have been constantly warned, doing? Many missionaries' lives are in greatest danger.

ANZAC MEMORIAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—In glorious sunshine, 2,000 Australians and New Zealanders marched through London to Westminster Abbey, to commemorate Anzac Day, the unparalleled heroism displayed at Gallipoli and also to pay a tribute to the gallant dead. There were scenes of wonderful enthusiasm.

The King and Queen received an immense ovation outside Westminster Abbey, where some 4,000 people attended the service. Many of the congregation were wounded officers and men, representing the whole Empire.

The service was simple, but very impressive. It began with an anthem and included the singing of Kipling's Recessional.

Anzac Day is also being generally observed in Australia, by memorial services and patriotic meetings. All sport has been postponed.

Ajax Sails With 11 For Bilbid Prison

Result of U. S. Court's Cam-
paign to Rid Settlement
Of Undesirables

The American collier Ajax sailed from Shanghai yesterday with a passenger list of eleven whose records were about the color of the fuel in her bunkers.

A shipment of prisoners convicted by the United States Court for China is being carried by the collier for delivery at Bilbid Prison, Manila. Two sergeants of the Municipal Police accompanied the eleven as guards. The men have been waiting for some time for a ship to take them to Manila and as a result of the vigorous local campaign against undesirables, the cells of the American jail have filled in the meantime.

The last two prisoners to be added were Roman Salsino and Pablo Aranas. They were charged with assaulting and wounding a Pichia coolie on April 17. The men are Filipino sailors. Salsino was convicted of stabbing the coolie and was sentenced yesterday to six months in Bilbid and ordered to pay a fine of \$50, half of which was to go to his victim. Aranas was given four months in Bilbid for assault.

All eleven of the prisoners filed into the courtroom before they were taken to the ship to hear a few last remarks from Judge C. S. Lobingier. From their weeks of idleness and good food in the American jail—the world's most gentle penal institution—they were fat and prosperous looking. Tears dimmed the eyes of more than one as he glanced over his shoulder at the beloved bars behind which he had dozed after so many a good meal.

Men illustrious in vagrancy circles of the Far East were lined up before the judge. There were youths who could talk a dollar out of your pockets and cause the eagle thereon to drop its snake and weep for pity at their tales. James West, the master-vagrant who reduced the thing to a complete science, should be mentioned first. There were also Edward Quick and Thomas Jones, who got into the papers by accosting Baroness Kato and asking alms. The others were Simon Osman, Sam Kreh, Frank Leddy, Mattias Zunchan, Frank Johnson and Ward Downing. Leddy was sentenced to one year for larceny.

In addressing the vagrants, Judge Lobingier observed that most of them were the victims of misfortune. The arrangement that had been made was as much for their benefit as for the benefit of the community. It was hoped that in Bilbid they would be one step nearer to the United States where it was better that all of them should be sent eventually.

The men were given credit for the time they had spent in jail here so that they had only three months and a day left to serve. If before the expiration of that time means could be found of transporting them to America, they would not have that long to serve.

Judge Lobingier said that Bilbid was a reformatory rather than a prison. He hoped that the men would be on their good behavior on their way to Manila as well as during their terms.

BRITISH PRESS ANGRY OVER SECRET SESSION

Times Urges M.P.s. To Contest
Order Muzzling Papers On
Conscription Debate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—There is much criticism in the newspapers this morning regarding the policy of a secret session. The Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily News states that there is no reason for secrecy concerning the size of the army and many members of the House of Commons will be dissatisfied if the Government themselves do not acquaint the country with the elementary facts.

Mr. Asquith, Mr. A. Bonar Law and Lord Kitchener have arranged to have a private meeting with the Labor members, on Wednesday, presumably to give the latter more detailed information than they will give to Parliament today.

The Times hopes that private members will not miss the opportunity to insist upon the introduction of truth about the problem of men, now that there is no excuse for making a mystery about the figures.

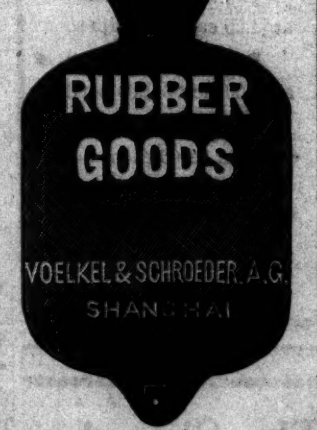
The Times and the Daily Mail especially criticise the clause in Saturday's Order-in-Council prohibiting "any person in a newspaper or in speech reporting or alluding to the proceedings of the Cabinet, or publishing confidential information obtained from any Government department, or from anyone in the service of His Majesty." The Daily Mail interprets this as meaning that the Government is determined to put the press out of action.

The Times suggests that members of the House of Commons should lose no time in challenging the Order.

Public School Boy In Machine Gun Corps

News has been received in Shanghai from Mr. W. H. Ferris, an old Public School boy, who volunteered for the front about six months ago. He is at present a Lance-Corporal attached to a Machine Gun Corps, and is in training at Harrowby Camp, in Grantham. The following are a few interesting extracts from his letter dated March 22:

"I am now in the Machine Gun Corps, taking a course as instructor, so you see I am no longer in the R. F. When able to pass as an instructor,



I will take a higher rank, and be put on the instructional staff. To be in the staff is a privilege. I will have to wear a brassard on the left. It is an honorable rank, from which I may seek a commission.

"The grounds here in Grantham are very low and consequently we are always in swamps. Mud up to your ankles, and all the officers walk around in rubber knee boots. I have lost my comfortable billet and am now in camp. We all sleep on boards with straw mattresses, and have three blankets. Everything is very satisfactory.

"The machine gun is a very

dangerous weapon—for the enemy; for you can fire 500 shots a minute, and the wonder of it is that only two men work beside the gun, and if every shot hits a Hun, think of the big bag they get!

"I have got in touch with Willie Ellis and Tom Wade, but I have not seen them yet. I expect to do so soon."

He concludes his letter by saying that he hopes to give important news in his next note. His address is: L-Corp. W. H. Ferris, Mess "B 15" Harrowby Camp, Grantham.

Silberman's

FIRST GREAT SPRING DISPLAY OF

Gent's. Latest Style Straw Hats. A Range of 25 Styles to pick from

Silk, Lisle and Cotton Socks, Nifty Spring Ties.

25 Grades in Spring and Summer Underwear.

Fine Canvas and Tennis Shoes both for Ladies and Gents.

Inspection Invited at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

NO. 1 B BROADWAY
(Opposite Astor House)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	Mail	Mail	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking
3	5	0	8.30	16.35	102	4	10.2	18.55
1.25	9.10		11.35	19.17	5.03	15.53		
11.45	19.25				4.55	15.45		
Mail	Mail				1	101		
102	2	0	11.45	19.25	21.00	19.27		
1.25	9.10				1.25	1.25		
11.35	19.17				1.10	1.10		
5.03	15.53				1.01	1.01		
Local	Mail				Local	Local		
7.30	12.30	0			15.32	19.56		
7.40	12.40	2.71			15.22	19.46		
8.00	13.00	78			15.02	19.26		
11.45	16.80	149			11.57	15.23		
15.12	19.38				9.17	12.13		
18.16	22.41				6.30	9.14		
7.30	12.30	221						
10.09	1.25	266			6.11	17.42		
12.30	3.49	319			8.56	15.12		
12.45	3.59	378			1.04	12.41		
15.36	6.55	378			0.54	12.26		
17.46	9.03	421			22.4	10.02		
6.00	9.23				19.35	7.40		
11.30	13.18	523			10			
11.50	13.38	523			19.15	20.50		
18.02	17.07	611			14.52	15.25		
19.53	18.23	611			14.42	14.18		
Exp.	Exp.				11.11	8.51		
28.00	23.4	193			9.45	6.50		
7.00	7.0				Exp.	Exp.		
					7.05	15.04		
					23.00	7.35		

Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line	Linchow-Tsoochang Branch Line
8.45 14.00 dep. Yenchowfu arr. Tientsin	7.18 11.48 11.20 17.31 dep. Linchow arr. Tsoochang
9.48 15.08 arr. Tientsin dep. Yenchowfu	6.15 10.45 12.28 18.38 arr. Tsoochang dep. Linchow

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuechowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie	Ex-press	Local		Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie	Ex-press	Local
	Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Mixed
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	8.10	3.50
Sung Kiang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58	8.36	4.18
Lu Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Chang An	dep.	7.55	8.55	10.13	8.38	4.25
Lu Shai	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	4.40
Yeh Zah	dep.	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Lu Shai	dep.	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Chang An	arr.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.59	Lu Shai	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Zah	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58	Lu Shai	dep.	10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Hangchow	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	Lu Shai	arr.	7.40	10.12	11.65	8.01	5.26
Hangchow	dep.	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25	Lu Shai	arr.	8.18	10.36	12.26	8.37	5.47
Zah Kou	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	Sung Kiang	arr.	9.33	11.29	1.20	4.48	6.50
Zah Kou	dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	Sung Kiang	dep.	10.02	11.32	1.51	4.58	6.52
		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	Shanghai South	arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS							STATIONS						
14	16	18	20	22	24		13	15	17	19	21	23	
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
Kan Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kan Shung Hsu ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48	Hingchow dep.	9.19				5.33	
..... dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.45
Hingchow dep.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00	Kan Shung Hsu ... dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.55	
Zah Kou dep.	8.21				3.46		..... dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.10		Kan Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.35	6.09	

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their Salesroom
134-135a SZECHUEN ROAD,
ON
Friday, the 28th inst.,
at 10 a.m.
Superior Household
Furniture and Effects
Tapestry covered Drawing room
Suites, Bed room Suites, Dining room
Suites, Bevelled Edged mirror Side-
board, wardrobes, Roll top desks,
Writing desks, Office files, Office
chairs, Book cases, Gramophones and
Records, Easy chairs, Teapots, Rain
coats, Jardinières, and a lot of Sun-
dries, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

THE LATEST!!!

Ladies' Black and White
Silk Jerseys

(Also in many other shades)

Just Unpacked at

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129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)

Depots will be opened
from 1st May, for
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ICE

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Maloo Market A.M.
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10 lbs. Ice will be given
in exchange for a Metal
Check.

Checks are now on sale
at the Company's offices,
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20 Checks Price \$3.00

Shanghai Ice and Cold
Storage Co., Ltd.

9523

Unfurnished
Rooms

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To Let

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- - - Notices - - -

Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

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Sole Proprietors.

NAVAL CLUB
No. 10A and 10B,
Boone Road.
RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis
desires to announce that he has
opened on the premises of the
Naval Club a restaurant under
his personal supervision. The cater-
ing is in the hands of a thoroughly
competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest
quality supplied.
The premises have been entirely
redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered
for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.
A trial will convince you of best
attention and quick service.

A. KOTSOMITIS,
Proprietor.
9468

Consolidated Rubber Estates
(1914), Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Second Annual Ordinary General
Meeting of Shareholders of the
above Company will be held at No.
39, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on
To-day, the 27th day of April,
1916, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation
of the Report of the Directors and
Accounts to the 31st December,
1915.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Tuesday,
the 18th, to Thursday, the 27th
April, 1916, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED,
Secretaries & General Managers.
9419

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin,
Stearin, Phosphorus,
Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc,
Lead and Tungsten Ores.
9655

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

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Honigsberg's

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New and Large Stocks of

ROUND, FLAT AND SQUARE
STEEL BARS

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MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed

PRICES

Blouses, from \$5.00
Costumes from .. 10.00
Evening Dresses
from 12.00
Opera cloaks from. 15.00
Fur coats 15.00

No. 42, EAST BROADWAY. 9345

Arch Colonel Golf Ball
at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball
at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz.
Braid's Special Ball
at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz.
Captive Golf Ball
at \$2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
1133, Szechuen Road,
9419

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Senawang Rubber Estates Co.
Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of Share-
holders of this Company will be
held at the Head Office, No. 38,
Canton Road, Shanghai, on Mon-
day, the 1st day of May, 1916, at
4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors and
Statements of Accounts for the
year ended 31st January, 1916, and
transacting other ordinary business
of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 23rd
of April to the 1st May both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.

Shanghai, 21st April, 1916.
Secretaries & General Managers.
9487

Naamlooze Vennoetschap

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Offices
of the Company, Tandjong Poora,
Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10
a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916. 9383

Attention, Ladies!

I. N. RIESNICK

22, Nanking Road. Phone 3557

First-Class Ladies'
Tailor and Dressmaker

Solicits trial orders from
the ladies of Shanghai

Orders executed with the
utmost promptitude, in first-
class style, and with con-
scientious attention to detail

Style, Fit and Finish 968

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

News Brevities

Long leave has been granted to
Wardens W. C. Grant and F. J.
Miles, from April 18. The tem-
porary service of Mr. A. Loonis,
surveying assistant in the Public
Works Department, will terminate
on April 30. In the electricity
department, the service of Mr. S. T.
N. Rocksberg, showroom assistant,
will terminate under medical cer-
tificate, on May 2.

It has been decided, upon the re-
commendation of the Captain-
Superintendent of Police, to place a
traffic island at the junction of
Mohawk and Bubbling Well Roads,
to be lit with two 60 c.p. lamps, at a
cost of Tls. 46 per annum.

Mr. Willis R. Peck, who was the
American Consul at Tientsin during
the siege, has been transferred to
the Consulate-General at Shanghai.
He has been made vice-consul here
to fill a vacancy left by another
transfer.

Word has been received here that
Mr. G. H. Rendall, formerly of the
Shanghai Public Works department,
has been given a commission in the
5th Royal Fusiliers.

The manager of David Sassoon
and Company's Shanghai branch was
granted the first total exemption
ever allowed during the weeks that
the City of London tribunal has been
sitting. The hearing was held on
April 2. It was stated that this
gentleman was home on sick leave,
that he had been fifteen years
abroad, that he was not domiciled
in the country, and that he attested
under a mistake. Major L. de
Rothschild, military representative,
said the applicant could not be taken

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
Telephone 3482 9408

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a young girl, Portu-
guese or Eurasian, for a retail
store Hongkew district. One with
knowledge of French preferred.
Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.
9519-A-28

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, houses in Broadway
Terrace, 5 rooms. Apply to 10,
Yangtzepoo Road. 9516

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st,
1916. Apply at No. 75, Route
Vallon. Telephone, West 169.
9443-A-16

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN (British subject),
with experience in general office
work, wants position. Can start at
once. Please address Box 151,
THE CHINA PRESS.
9524-A-29

PHYSICIAN, with good qualifica-
tions and references, desires tem-
porary or permanent position, or
would relieve practitioner desiring
a vacation. Apply to Box 154,
THE CHINA PRESS.
9525-A-29

WANTED, a piano teacher for
an advanced pupil. Conservatoire
graduate preferred. Reply 768,
Broadway. 9530-A-27

YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires
piano lessons, preferably from
teacher who speaks French. Apply
to Box 147, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9513

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LOST, police dog. Reward.
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TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
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work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
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'The Cinema Star'

By Domino

It would need the pen of a very
ready writer to say what 'The
Cinema Star' is all about. I was
rather inclined to pity the present
clever company who tried to get
'fat' out of the material given them
last night.
Mr. Johnny Osborne kept the
crowd that well filled the Lyceum
Theater last night highly amused by
the funniness which he revelled in.
He danced, he sang, he gagged,
he indulged in acrobatic feats, he
saved the show.
Miss Dorothea Temple was the
Cinema Star and not only rejoiced
in the name of Louise but also gave
the same name to the only really
popular number in the production.
'In the night' was nicely purveyed

by Mr. Compton Ceutis who made a
lot of his item but it didn't send the
gallery away whistling.

I liked the dancing of Miss Gracie
Rosslyn tremendously. She gave a
Russian dance first and followed it
up in Act III with a Cockney num-
ber. In both she showed the grace
and rhythm of a born dancer. Miss
Mary Linley put in a neat little
character sketch as a flowerwoman
from the East End of London.

Mr. Leyland Hodgson and Miss
Marjorie Manners both sang and
acted well and did wonders with the
poor stuff at their disposal.
'Tonight Betty' will give a good
deal more scope. The play is real
comedy with music, and the new
Bandman Company is so good that
it deserves good material. 'Potsah
and Perlmutter' is coming on next
Monday and Tuesday. It is good.
So is 'The man who stayed at Home'
which comes on later in the same
week.